Hugh Cecil Earl of Lonsdale.

135

145 Every Man his own Farrier; or, the whole Art of Farriery laid open. Containing a distinct and accurate view of the causes, symptoms, and most approved methods of cure, for every disease to which the horse is liable. Re-written, corrected, and greatly enlarged. In which are incorporated upwards of one hundred original recipes, never before published. With an appendix, considerably augmented, containing a number of valuable recipes; and the proper method of preparing and compounding all the different medicines recommended in this work. The Twenty-first Edition. By Francis Clater, (of Retford, Late of Newark). Author of "Every Man his own Cattle Doctor." London. 1811.

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A Modern Race Horse_A Roadster, & a Draught Horse.

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THE TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

By FRANCIS CLATER,

(OF RETFORD, LATE OF NEWARK)

AUTHOR OF "EVERY MAN HIS OWN CATTLE DOCTOR."

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. LEWIS, PATERNOSTER-ROW,

For B. CROSBY and Co. Stationer's Court, Paternoster-Row;

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1811.

PRICE NINE SHILLINGS, IN BOARDS.

INTRODUCTION.

UPWARDS of twenty-five years have elapsed since the author published the first edition of the present work; and the rapid sale of twenty impressions has established its character upon a foundation, and in a manner the most gratifying and most honourable to himself.*

The new and enlarged edition now offered to the public has been undertaken

* It was intended to have published the New Recipes and improvements as an Appendix, to accommodate the purchasers of the former editions of this work; without subjecting them to the expence of purchasing the present impression; but as a revision of the whole Work, and to incorporate the new matter under its proper title was found to be indispensably necessary, it was utterly impossible to give the numerous additions and improvements in that form

at the solicitation of a great number of respectable gentlemen, graziers in the neighbourhood of Retford, and also of individuals from different parts of the kingdom, and likewise with a sincere desire of rendering every assistance that lies in the author's power to young farriers, and to the public in general.

Notwithstanding the great opposition which was made seven and twenty years ago by some interested farriers, who were implacable enemies to the first publication of his work, the author has had the satisfaction of seeing it rise superior to all detraction; and can confidently aver, that if any person, who has the least skill in the practical part of farriery, will give strict attention to the symptoms which appear on the afflicted horse; and will further compare them with the rules and examples laid down in the following treatise:

he will, in a short time, be able to understand their different diseases; and by carefully applying and administering such medicines as are prescribed for their cure, *with good drugs*, the author has no doubt but that the practitioner will be enabled to effect his intention in the most obstinate diseases.

In its now improved state, the present treatise contains the result of more than forty years established and extensive practice in the veterinary art: and, as some account has been required of the means by which the author obtained his knowledge, he trusts the following concise statement will be favourably received by the indulgent reader.

The author was, in early life, apprenticed to a late eminent farrier,* with whom

* Mr. Frost, of Nottingham.

he afterwards continued for many years; andby whom he was not only intrusted with all the secrets of his profession, but was also instructed in the practical part thereof. His subsequent practice has been carried on partly at Newark, and for the last twenty-six years at Retford, in the county of Nottingham, where his extensive concern as a chemist and druggist has afforded him great opportunity of making such improvement in the practice of farriery, as he trusts will give satisfaction to a candid public.

The present edition will be found entirely new, and on a plan entirely different from any former treatise of a similar kind. It exhibits,

First, The nature and symptoms of every disorder to which that noble and useful animal, the horse, is subject to, in a plain and concise manner.

Secondly, The best methods of cure.

Thirdly, A particular method of preparing and compounding the medicines, the extent of the several doses, and the *proper* management subsequent to administering them, together with the *proper* times necessary for giving the physic.

Further, the work has been entirely *rewritten*, upwards of one hundred new recipes, (never before published) are now added ; and a considerably larger number of compound medicines is introduced than appeared in any former edition. To the whole is added an *Appendix*, containing the preparation of the different compound medicines, and a choice collection of recipes. All superfluous matter is carefully omitted ; and the author has sedulously studied (he hope with success) to lay down plain and familiar rules, as briefly

as is consistent with perspicuity, so as to be intelligible to the weakest capacity.

Before the present introduction is closed, it may not be improper to caution practitioners against using *bad drugs*. If he is accustomed to purchase his seeds and roots in a *powdered* state, he must reckon on being deceived; for, in general, they are either prepared from bad or damaged articles, or are adulterated more than one half. Besides, as seeds mostly contain a large portion of essential oil, if they are kept in a pulverized state, they will soon exhale the volatile matter; in which their medical qualities chiefly reside.

Such is the design which the author has attempted to accomplish; with what success, the intelligent practitioner and a candid public will now decide. That the following pages are entirely free from deficiences, is more perhaps than he is en-

titled to expect: but if in its present improved state, it should again be honoured by a portion of that approbation which has been conferred on his former labours, he will be abundantly compensated for the time, and attention which he has bestowed upon the present edition, in order to render it worthy of public acceptance.*

* The Author deems it necessary to state, that he had it not in his power to make any improvement in some of the former editions; the copyright of such former editions being vested in a bookseller in the north of England, who was utterly averse to any addition being made; but he must state, in justice to the publishers of this impression, that the moment *they* had purchased the copyright, and felt themselves free from restrictions, they were assiduous to procure the additions and improvements which his very long and extensive practice had enabled him to make; and they have now, at a great expence, produced the present improved edition, which the author flatters himself will be found an indispensable Stable Directory to the Gentleman, Farmer, Groom, and all persons interested in the health of that noble animal, the Horse.

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DESCRIPTION

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*** See a Review of the above in the Agricultural Magazine for May and June, 1810; and also the Sporting Magazine for May, 1810.

CONTENTS.

CHAP.		PAGE
I.	On Shoeing	1
II.	Directions for the Management of Horses	5
III.	On Bleeding	6
IV.	On Purging	9
V.	The windy or Flatulent Cholic	22
VI.	The Inflammatory Cholic, or Gripes	26
VII.	The Dry Gripes, or Cholic	30
VIII.	Of Colds and Coughs	32
IX.	The Dry Cough	37
X.	The Asthma	39
XI.	The Glanders	43
XII.	Of the Farcy	54
XIII.	Surfeits and Hidebound	66
XIV.	Mange	72
XV.	The Staggers, Convulsions, Lethargy, Epilepsy, and Vertigo	77
XVI.	Fevers	87
XVII.	External Inflammation	94

CHAP.		PAGE
XVIII.	Bruises	95
XIX	Strangles, and Vives	99
XX.	Disease of the Eye	105
XXI.	Moon Eyes	110
XXII.	Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs	115
XXIII.	Of the Broken Wind	123
XXIV.	Of the Yellows, or Jaundice	129
XXV.	Of Alterative Medicines	133
XXVI.	Moltengrease	137
XXVII.	Diseases, Hurts, and Strains in the Kidneys	144
XXVIII.	Of Worms	151
XXIX.	Diarrhœa, or Looseness	157
XXX.	Of Strains in various Parts	161
XXXI.	On Firing	170
XXXII.	Wounds in various Parts	174
XXXIII.	Of Wounds in the Elbow, Stifle-Joint, &c.	188
XXXIV.	Humours oozing from the Joints, (commonly called Joint-Oil (Synovia)	191
XXXV.	Of Ulcers	196
XXXVI.	Of the Bone Spavin, Ring-Bone, and Splints	200
XXXVII.	Of the Curb	209

CHAP.		PAGE
XXXVIII.	Of Tumours, or Imposthumes	211
XXXIX.	On the Poll-Evil	215
XL.	Of the Fistula, and Bruises in the Wethers	221
XLI.	Grease, Crown-Scab, and Rat-Tail	226
XLII.	Wind-Galls, Blood or Bog Spavins	238
XLIII.	Mallenders and Sallenders	245
XLIV.	Lampas	247
XLV.	Barbs	248
XLVI.	Wolves-Teeth, (by some called Eye-Teeth)	249
XLVII.	The Teeth, or Grinders	250
XLVIII.	Canker in the Mouth	251
XLIX.	Narrow Heels	252
L.	Hoof-Bound	*ibid.*
LI.	Quittor	254
LII.	Running-Thrush	265
LIII.	Canker in the Foot	267
LIV.	Bites and Stings of Venomous Creatures	270
LV.	Bite of a Mad Dog	273
LVI.	Gelding	275
LVII.	Docking	277
LVIII.	Nicking	279
LIX.	Sand-Cracks and False Quarters	283

CHAP. PAGE

LX. Wounds in the Feet from Nails, Gravel, &c. &c. - - - - - - 286
LXI. Colt Evil - - - - - - - - - - 291
LXII. Anticor, or the Feltoric - - - - - 295
LXIII. Founder in the Feet - - - - - - 298
LXIV. Rowelling - - - - - - - - - 305
LXV. A Star in the Forehead - - - - - 308
LXVI. Mercurial Ointment, and its Use - 311
LXVII. Beasts that Stale-Blood - - - - - 313
LXVIII. Black Oils, and their Use - - - - 314

APPENDIX.

INTRODUCTION - - - - - - - - - - - - 317

RECIPES.

CHAP. PAGE

I. BALLS for the Staggers - - - - - - 318
Fever Balls - - - - - - - - - - 319
Cordial Balls - - - - - - - - - - 320
Restorative Balls - - - - - - - - 321
Diuretic Balls - - - - - - - - - 322
II. Purging Clyster - - - - - - - - 323
Restringent Clyster - - - - - - - *ibid.*
Clyster, for Convulsions - - - - - 324

CHAP. PAGE
III. Fever Drink - - - - - - - - - - 325
A Drink for an Inflammatory Fever - *ibid.*
A Drink for the Staggers and Convulsions - - - - - - - - - - 326
A Drink for the Cholic or Gripes - - 327
A Drink for the Cholic or Gripes when on a Journey - - - - - - - - *ibid.*
A Cordial Drink - - - - - - - - 328
An Ointment for Greasy Heels - - - *ibid.*
An Astringent for Strains in different Parts - - - - - - - - - 329
The Preparation of Compound Medicines - - - - - - - - - - 330
IV. Balsam of Sulphur - - - - - - - *ibid.*
Syrup of Buckthorn - - - - - - - 331
Syrup of Garlick - - - - - - - - *ibid.*
Oxymel of Squills - - - - - - - 332
Honey of Roses - - - - - - - - *ibid.*
Egyptiacum - - - - - - - - - 333
Another Method to make Egyptiacum *ibid.*
A third Way to make Egyptiacum - 334
White Ointment - - - - - - - - 335
Green Ointment - - - - - - - - *ibid.*
Marshmallows Ointment - - - - - - 336
Water of Acetated Litharge, or Goulard 337
Electuary of Senna - - - - - - - *ibid.*

CHAP.		PAGE
IV.	Oxycroccum Plaster	338
	Paracelsus Plaster	339
	Compound Diachylon Plaster	*ibid.*
	Diapente Powders	340
	Antimonial Powders	*ibid.*
	Hiera Picra	341
	Tincture of Benzoin	342
	Wound Balsam	343
	Tincture of Opium	344
	Tincture of Euphorbium	345
	Tincture of Rhubarb	*ibid.*
	Tincture of Senna	346
	Tincture of Myrrh	347
	Tincture of Assafœtida	*ibid.*
	Soap Liniments, or Opodeldoc	348
	Camphorated Spirit of Wine	*ibid.*
	Compound Powder of Chalk, commonly called Diascordium	349
	Distemper in Dogs	350

EVERY MAN

HIS OWN FARRIER.

CHAP. I.

ON SHOEING.

THERE are few writers who have not offered their respective opinions on the shoeing of horses, and with various degrees of ability. The author of these sheets is free to confess that he is by no means convinced that any individual can give such a regular systematical form as the *operative smith* can take for his guide, in order to suit all the differently-shaped feet, which necessarily occur among a number of horses. It is difficult to

Where the Art of Shoeing is most required.

find even two whose feet are exactly alike in shape and make. The art of shoeing in such great perfection is not required so much in some parts of the country as in others: for instance, amongst the farmers, and in small market-towns, there is seldom any thing required out of the common practice. But in large cities or towns, where the streets are paved with stone, all the skill of the shoeing-smith is necessary. In Nottingham, for instance, where the streets are frequently hilly, and also paved with stone, the horses' feet are severely tried. In one shop I have known from eight to ten men to be constantly employed in shoeing or making shoes, all, or most, of whom were clever at their business; yet all of these had different methods both of making and of putting on shoes. Of this circumstance the men were well apprised; and, as most of them were accustomed to make shoes every night and morning, although these were promiscuously thrown together, every man knew his own work. If, for instance, any one of them had shod a horse whose

The Patent Shoe not a Standard to work by.

feet it was difficult to fit, and he in the course of eight or ten days had been obliged to be returned for alteration, these men, after examining the form of the foot and the shoe, could, in general, tell the person who had done the work. As all these men had different ways of working, they were thereby enabled to shoe some kinds of feet far better than others. Thus much I have endeavoured to shew the impropriety of attempting to lay before the public a system that can never wholly be acted upon. A number of patent shoes, from different parts of the kingdom, have been received at the shop of the late Mr. Frost, at Nottingham, which have been very neat, and well worthy of the attention or notice of the shoeing-smith; yet as a standing rule to work by, all the men in the shop have stated, that no such shoe could be formed, unless nature had formed all horses feet alike. The author has been informed that machines are kept in town, which are worked by horses, for the purpose of manufacturing shoes of this kind: but it should be known

How to ease the Horse by shoeing.

that iron, formed into moulds for making of horseshoes, when passed through the machine in a white heat, will not wear nearly so long as when forged with the hammer. All that can be said in favour of any particular method of shoeing will certainly fall short of its intended purpose. Men of talents, who have worked at the business for many years, and with whom the author has been acquainted, still conclude that there is abundant room left for improvement. It were unnecessary, perhaps, to offer much more on this subject, concerning which the working smith alone is qualified to judge: we shall, therefore, conclude our strictures by remarking, that as many horses have very tender feet, and some parts of the foot are more tender than others, it is the province of the operative artist to give ease to such parts, and to throw the weight more upon those parts which are better calculated to support it.

Where Bleeding is recommended.

CHAP. II.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

THE proper method of treating horses depends wholly on the use for which they may be kept. Such as are kept by the farmer for husbandry seldom require either bleeding or purging, except in cases which evidently demand those operations. The racer, hunter, and hack, require the particular care and attention of the groom in their management; as some of them are not able to stand full feeding until they are properly cleansed with physic. Bleeding should always be avoided, except in those cases where there is a tendency towards inflammation. It would be foreign to the plan of this work to offer any remarks on the subject of feeding and the management of horses. Their food consists chiefly of grain and herbage,

which, if good in quality, and dispensed with judgment (not omitting proper exercise and dressing), will secure him from those complicated disorders to which he is liable by improper treatment.

CHAP. III.

ON BLEEDING.

BLEEDING is the taking away a certain quantity of blood from some particular vessel of the body: the parts most frequently resorted to by farriers are, the jugular vein, the plate vein, the thigh vein, and sometimes the vein at the toe; small quantities may also be taken from the palate and other parts. The utility of bleeding depends upon the following circumstances:

Recipe for Horses dry fed.

If the horse stands much in the stable, is full fed, and has little or no exercise; when his legs are swelled; and his eyes look heavy, dull, red, or inflamed; also when he is thriving, and rubs off his hair; and in all inflammatory fevers: and in falls, bruises, hurts of the eye, and strains accompanied with inflammations. A horse should *never be suffered to bleed upon the ground, but into a measure,* in order that the proper quantity may be taken, which, in general, is from two to four quarts, according to size, or strength, and habit of body. The following powders will be found excellent for such horses as are kept on dry meat, whether they be in the stable, or travel on the road.

(RECIPE, No. 1.)

TAKE—Crocus of antimony, finely levigated;
Nitre, cream of tartar, and flower of sulphur,
of each four ounces:
Powder and mix them well together for use.

Powders to keep the Body cool and open.

One table-spoonful of these powders may be given every night and morning, in a mash of scalded bran, or a feed of corn, moistened with water, that the powders may adhere thereto.

These powders are excellent for stallions in the spring of the year, as they not only keep his body cool and open, but cause him to cast his coat, and make his skin appear as bright as silk.

Where Purging is necessary.

CHAP. IV.

ON PURGING.

PURGING is necessary for horses of every description, from the race-horse down to the waggon or cart-horse; but in some measure it may depend on the use for which they are kept, and their manner of treatment. Horses that are kept on dry meat, and are full fed, with little or no exercise, require regular purging every six months, with two or three doses each time, allowing proper interval between each; and those horses which run in stage-coaches or chaises (whose labour is often more than their natural strength is able to bear); and such whose legs are inclined to swell,—all require purgative medicines; the use of which would be a means of

Preparing a Horse for Physic.

preventing many of the diseases that attack this noble and useful animal.

After violent exercise, horses are liable to lose their appetite, and to have their stomach loaded with crudities and indigested matter; the non-removal of which, by the use of proper physic, is the chief cause why so many die daily. Previously to administering a purge the body should be prepared, otherwise the consequences may be fatal, from the powerful irritation, excessive griping, and cold sweats, which may probably chafe away the mucus, or lining of the intestines, and end in a mortification, and death.

The proper method of preparing a horse for physic is, to give him two or three mashes of scalded bran and oats, and warm water, for three or four days together. This will soften the fæces, and promote the operation of the medicine. But if a strong purge be given to a horse of a costive habit, without preparation, it will probably occa-

sion a violent inflammation. This may be attributed to the large tract of intestines (upwards of thirty yards) through which it has to pass; and the time that physic takes in passing through the bowels is seldom less than twenty-four hours. If the above directions for preparing the horse for physic be strictly observed, there will seldom any danger ensue.

(RECIPE, No. 2.)

A Purging Ball.

TAKE—Barbadoes aloes, eight drachms;
Jalap, ginger, and Castile soap, of each two drachms;
Oil of aniseeds, and oil of juniper, of each twenty drops:
Mix, and make them into a ball, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of buckthorn.

This will be found of a sufficient strength for a common-sized hackney.

Recipe—A Purging Ball.

(RECIPE, No. 3.)

Purging Ball.

TAKE—Tartarised antimony, one drachm ;
Barbadoes aloes, ginger, and Castile soap, of each two drachms :
Mix, and beat into a ball with syrup.

This ball to be given at night, and the following next morning.

TAKE—Barbadoes aloes, six or seven drachms ;
Kali prepared, one drachm ;
Ginger, Castile soap, of each two drachms ;
Oil of carraway, half a drachm :
Make them into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

These will be found well adapted for coach-horses, or others, that have swelled legs, or heels, attended with inflammation. This dose is calculated for a moderately-sized horse, and may be diminished or increased by lessening or augmenting the quantity of aloes.

Directions for physicking a Horse.

Either of these purges should be given early in the morning, on an empty stomach: in two hours after give your horse a feed of scalded bran, new milk warm, or rather warmer, and a little good hay at a time, and often; also two more mashes the same day. If, however, he refuses them, give him dry bran, with a handfull of oats mixed with it. Take care the water you give him be new milk warm. Early the next morning give another mash, and plenty of warm water: clothe him, and ride him gently about, two or three times in the course of the day. If the physic works too much, give him less water and less exercise; if too little, give him more exercise, and as much warm water as he will drink: at night, when the physic has ceased to operate, give him a good feed of oats, with a little dry bran. While the physic is working, the horse should on no account be suffered to go out in the rain or wet, but should be gently walked about in a dry and clean place; and warm water should also be given him (if he will drink it), for two or

Recipe—A Purging Ball.

three days after his physic has done working. The following is an excellent purge for a race-horse, hunter, or a hackney, to purify and cleanse the blood.

(RECIPE, No. 4.)

Purging Ball.

TAKE—Barbadoes aloes, from six to nine drachms (according to the size and strength of the constitution);
Rhubarb, ginger, and Castile soap, of each two drachms;
Precipitated sulphur of antimony, one drachm;
Kali prepared, half a drachm;
Oil of aniseeds, twenty drops;
And oil of juniper, forty drops:
Make the whole into one ball, with syrup of buckthorn.

For a strong hunter, hackney, coach, or waggon-horse, the aloes may be increased from seven to eight, nine, or ten drachms, according to size and strength. By adding a small quantity of pre-

Where Mercurial Physic is necessary.

pared kali, or salt of tartar, the griping quality of the aloes will be taken away, and they will be rendered much safer. When administered in large doses, I have known some horses to take from sixteen to eighteen drachms of good Barbadoes aloes to purge them, with the addition of about a drachm of prepared kali, without the least danger. Whenever it is found necessary to give a *very strong* dose of physic to a horse, I should advise part of it to be given at night, and the remainder on the following morning. *No aloes* can be depended as physic for horses, except those of *Barbadoes* (all others are too liable to be adulterated). They are imported from that island in large gourd shells; and, when broken, are of a darkish liver colour, and of a rank offensive smell.

Mercurial physic is proper in all stubborn diseases: such as the farcy, lameness of the joints, greasy heels, and in all kinds of eruptions, and foulness of the blood; likewise in dry coughs.

Recipe—A Mercurial Ball.

(RECIPE, No. 5.)

Mercurial Ball.

TAKE—Calomel, Barbadoes aloes, ginger, and Castile soap, of each two drachms:
Make them into a ball, with syrup of buckthorn.

This should be given at night, and the purge (No. 2, p. 11) next morning, with only *six drachms* of aloes in it, but add half a drachm of prepared kali to the purge, which will prevent the animal from being griped.

No horse should be physicked oftener than every six days, or once a week, and that not more than for three times. Some horses are subject to over-purge, either through too large a dose being given, or from the horse taking cold while in physic: in either case, the following cordial drink will check the purging, and dispel the griping pains usually incident in this case.

Recipes—Drinks to check Purging.

(RECIPE, No. 6.)

A Drink to check Purging.

TAKE—Red wine, half a pint;
Aromatic confection, one ounce;
Tincture of opium, and sweet spirits of nitre, of each half an ounce;
Mix the whole in a pint of warm gruel, and give it, or the following

(RECIPE, No. 7.)

A Drink to check Purging.

TAKE—Prepared chalk, and ginger, in powder, of each one ounce;
Peruvian bark, and tincture of opium, of each half an ounce;
Brandy, a quarter of a pint;
Oil of peppermint, one drachm:
Mix, and give in a pint and a half of warm gruel.

Either of these drinks will be found powerful in checking the progress of the physic. The

drink (No. 7.) acts more powerfully as an absorbent, in neutralizing the acid in the stomach and intestines, as well as checking its progress. Either of them may be repeated once or twice a day, if occasion require it. When physic is given without due preparation, the horse frequently swells, and the consequence may be productive of great danger. In such cases, give the following opening and diuretic drink.

(RECIPE, No. 8.)

Diuretic Drink.

TAKE—Glauber's salts, four ounces;
Castile soap, half an ounce:
Dissolve them in a pint and a half of rue-tea, or a pint of thin gruel;
Add prepared kali, and carraway seeds in powder, of each one ounce;
Oil of juniper, and ginger, fresh powdered, of each half an ounce;
Brandy, a large wine-glass full:
Mix, and give it as soon as possible.

Recipe—A Clyster.

Let the horse be walked about in hand, and sometimes trotted for fifteen or twenty minutes; and if some evacuation in that time is not obtained, recourse must be had to the following cooling and opening clyster.

(RECIPE, No. 9.)

Clyster.

TAKE—Mutton broth, one quart;
Glauber's salts, four ounces;
Treacle, four ounces;
Sweet oil, half a pint;
Dissolve the salts and treacle in the broth, then add to them the oil.

Before the clyster is given, a small hand should be dipped in or rubbed with the same, and passed up his fundament, to bring away the hardened dung, which is frequently the chief cause of his swelling. The clyster should be administered with a pipe ten or twelve inches long, and a strong bladder fixed at one end thereof; the li-

Useful Drink for a Race-horse.

quid to be forced through the pipe, by twisting the bladder with your hands. As soon as the horse has received it, take away the pipe, and immediately put a wisp of straw to the horse's fundament, holding it there with the tail for the space of ten minutes. These rules should be observed in administering all clysters; and the pipe here mentioned is much better than a syringe, because the latter will make the horse start, and cause him to eject the clyster immediately. Before the present chapter is concluded, it will be necessary to propose a useful drink for a race-horse, or a hunter, after a hard day's fatigue.

(RECIPE, No. 10.)

Purging Drink.

TAKE—The best senna, two ounces; just give it a boil in a quart of water, and then let it infuse for two hours in a pot close covered down. Strain it off, and add,

Glauber's salts, four ounces;

Lenitive electuary, four ounces;

When most proper to give a Purging Drink.

Barbadoes aloes, two drachms;
Prepared kali, half an ounce;
Brandy, a wine-glass full: to be given new milk warm.

This drink may be given as soon as the horse has cooled a little, after which let him fast one hour, then give him a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water. If the drink be given at night, it in general begins to operate the next morning. This drink is of excellent service in all kinds of inflammatory disorders, and in carrying off the molten-grease after violent exercise, which often causes great heat, restlessness, and inward sickness.

CHAP. V.

THE WINDY, OR FLATULENT COLIC.

The windy, or flatulent colic, is in general produced by the horse eating greedily of some succulent food: as fresh clover, different grasses, new hay, or new corn, and sometimes from drinking cold water. It may be occasioned by any one of these things, which soon produces flatulency, and great debility, from acid and other crudities, engendering either in the stomach, or some part of the intestines, and is indicated by the following *symptoms*.

The horse often lies down, and suddenly rises again with a spring; strikes his belly with his hind feet, stamps with his fore feet, and refuses every kind of food. When this disorder is violent, it throws his body into convulsive motions;

his eyes are turned up, and his limbs stretched out as if dying; his ears and feet are sometimes hot, and sometimes cold; he falls into profuse sweats, and then into cold damp ones: he often strives to stale, but without effect; and often turns his head towards his flank, sensible of the part where the pain lies; he then falls down suddenly, rolls himself over, and often turns on his back: this last symptom, in general, proceeds from a stoppage in the urine, which attends this sort of colic; and the pain is often increased by a load of dung pressing on the neck of the bladder. The following drinks and clyster rarely fail to give relief in this disorder.

(RECIPE, No. 11.)

A Drink.

TAKE—Spirit of turpentine, dulcified spirits of nitre, of each one ounce;

Oil of juniper, tincture of opium, of each half an ounce;

Additional Recipe for the Windy Colic.

Bay-berries, and ginger, fresh powdered, of each one ounce:

Warm a pint of ale first, then mix the powders, and lastly the liquids, and give the whole immediately after.

If the horse is not better within two hours after taking the above, give the following drink.

(RECIPE, No. 12.)

TAKE—Spirit of hartshorn, two ounces;

Castile soap, and prepared kali, of each half an ounce;

Dissolve the soap and kali in the hartshorn by trituration in a marble mortar:

Add tincture of opium, oil of juniper, and oil of turpentine, of each half an ounce;

Ginger, fresh powdered, once ounce. First warm a pint of ale, then mix in the whole of the ingredients, and give it while new milk warm.

A Clyster for the Windy Colic.

Either of these drinks will be found to have the desired effect; the former in stimulating the stomach and intestines to fresh action, the latter in correcting the acidity and promoting fresh excitement to those debilitated parts. If the horse is not relieved of his pain in two hours after giving the first drink, let him have the following clyster.

(RECIPE, No. 13.)

TAKE—Linseed, four ounces; boil it in three quarts of water until it is reduced to two; let it stand ten minutes, then pour off the clear liquid, and dissolve therein four ounces of Glauber's salts; half a pound of treacle; and one handful of common salt.

It must here be repeated, that before any clyster is administered a small hand should be well rubbed with it, and then be passed up the horse's

fundament or anus, in order to bring away the hardened fæces, which otherwise would obstruct the passage of the clyster. This will, in most cases, have the desired effect.

CHAP. VI.

THE INFLAMMATORY COLIC, OR GRIPES.

This kind of colic, or gripes, may justly be said to be a continuation of the former, only assuming a more dangerous aspect. An inflammation may be expected either in the stomach, or in some part of the intestines; and if a speedy remedy be not applied, the consequence may prove fatal. This disorder is attended with a fever; great heat and dryness of the mouth; the pulse is quick and small; the horse lies down, and

rises again suddenly; his legs and ears are alternately hot and cold: he likewise frequently throws out bits of dung, with a hot watery liquor, of an offensive smell; and his urine is of a blackish colour. This is a certain sign the bowels are already in a mortified state. In such a case there is no relief: but if the disease be undertaken in an earlier stage, a cure may be easily effected. If the horse be *stout*, and in *good* condition, three quarts or more of blood may be taken from him.

Then give the clyster (No. 9, p. 19), and repeat it three times a day: this will lubricate and soften the parts about the neck of the bladder, and produce the same effects as a fomentation. As soon as the clyster is administered, give him the following ball.

(RECIPE, No. 14.)

Opening Fever Ball.

TAKE—Tartarized antimony, camphor, and Turkey opium, of each one drachm;

Recipe—A Purging Drink.

Barbadoes aloes, three drachms;
Ginger, and Castile soap, of each two drachms:
Make them into a ball with syrup.

Let this ball be given as soon as possible, and the following drink two or three hours after.

(RECIPE, No. 15.)

Purging Drink.

Take—Lenitive electuary, four ounces;
Cream of tartar, one ounce;
Ginger, in powder, half an ounce;
Oil of castor, eight ounces:
Mix in a quart of warm gruel, and give it to the horse as soon as possible.

The above ball and drink (I have no doubt) will succeed in forcing a passage through the intestines, and will carry off that load of dung which has so long confined the offending matter. If the ball and drink has not the desired effect in the course of twelve hours, it will be necessary to

Recipe—A Fever Drink.

repeat the *drink*, but *not* the ball: and after the febrile heat begins to disappear, and the horse's appetite is returned, let the following drink be given, which is excellent for carrying off the remains of the disease, and in restoring the animal to his former strength.

(RECIPE, No. 16.)

Fever Drink.

TAKE—Peruvian bark, and nitre, of each one ounce;
Lenitive electuary, four ounces;
Ginger, aniseeds, carraway seeds, and Castile soap, of each half an ounce;
Tincture of opium, two drachms;
Rue tea, one quart:
Dissolve the ingredients in the tea, and give it new milk warm.

This drink may be given every morning fasting, or every other morning, as may be judged necessary. No drink can be better calculated for carrying off the remains of the disease than that now prescribed.

Symptoms of the Dry Gripes.

CHAP. VII.

THE DRY GRIPES, OR COLIC.

This disorder, like the former, is often very distressing to the horse, and is attended with imminent danger. It is first discovered by the horse's frequent motion in straining to dung; the rectum appears to be loaded, and visibly pressed to the fundament, which brings on a constant straining to expel the fæces. This is first perceived by the frequent and quick motion of the horse's tail; and by his often endeavouring to stale, but can only do it in small quantities, which is occasioned by a load of dung pressing on the neck of the bladder. The dry colic, or gripes, seldom requires any other assistance than a clyster (see No. 9, p. 19, or No. 13, p. 25), after a small hand has been dipped therein, and passed up the fundament, to bring away the hardened dung that is lodged in the great gut. Or, instead of the

afore-mentioned clysters, the following may be used.

(RECIPE, No. 17.)

Purgative Clyster.

TAKE—Senna, one ounce: boil in three pints of water, and strain it off:.

Then dissolve one handfull of common salt, two ounces of Epsom salts, and half a pound of treacle; half a pint of common sweet oil;

Mix them all together, and apply them as directed for Clyster (No. 9, p. 19.)

If this clyster, or the aforementioned ones, should not have the desired effect, it will be proper to give the drink (No. 11, p. 23); and if the animal be not better in the course of five or six hours after, give him the ball (No. 14, p. 27), and the purging drink (No. 15, p. 28), in the space of two or three hours; and treat him as for the inflammatory colic or gripes.

CHAP. VIII.

OF COLDS AND COUGHS.

Catarrh, or cold, is a complaint well understood by those persons who are accustomed to horses, and requires but little description. Colds are the effect of an obstructed perspiration, which increases the secretion of the mucous membrane of the nose. They are frequently occasioned by an immoderate exposure to the weather; from drinking cold water after violent exercise, or by going into rivers and ponds when overheated. Most persons believe and know, that cold water is dangerous for horses that are heated with violent exercise; that is to say, when they are permitted to drink their fill, and afterwards to stand till cold. This is very dangerous, and is often the source of many incurable diseases. Yet a horse when travelling post, or overheated in the hot season of the year,

may be allowed to take five or six swallows of cold water, and stand for one or two minutes after, but never more; and should then resume his labour. How few are sensible that the internal parts continue hot and inflamed for a long time after the skin appears to be dry and cool: hence it is necessary to observe, that a horse should be considered, while under violent exercise, and for some time after, to be in a temporary fever.

When this complaint is permitted to remain without proper medical assistance, it not unfrequently brings on some severe disorders; such as fevers, farcy, and glanders, &c. &c. After a horse has taken cold, he is seized with a tremor and a chillness all over his frame; which is chiefly owing to a stoppage of the pores, and in a short time there will appear a watery discharge from the eyes and nose; the kernels about the ears and betwixt his jaws will be swelled; in this case he will make a rattling noise in his breathing.

Treatment of a Cold.

These last symptoms indicate the approach of a fever.

Treatment.—If the horse be in good condition, take from two to three quarts of blood from him, and then give him the following cordial drink.

(RECIPE, No. 18.)

TAKE—Aniseeds, carraway seeds, grains of Paradise, in powder, of each one ounce;
Aromatic confection, half an ounce;
Balsam of sulphur, two ounces:
Beat the balsam of sulphur with the yoke of an egg, then mix the powders, and give the whole in a pint of warm gruel, with a wine glass of brandy, and two table spoons full of sugar;' and repeat it once a day, or every other day, for three times.

This will be found a most excellent cordial drink; it will increase the action of the sto-

mach, intestines, and the nervous system, by which it frequently throws off the disease by the first intention. It is very important to know that all the seeds and roots are fresh powdered at the time of using, as they will not retain their quality in a powdered state; the essential oil will soon evaporate, and become of but little use. It is also worthy of the horse-keeper's attention, not to purchase seeds and roots in a powdered state from any druggist's shop, as the *latter* not unfrequently purchase them in that state from town at one-half the money the seeds or roots are worth, before they are reduced to powder: it will, therefore, be easy for every one to judge of their quality. All the articles that pass under the denomination of *horse-powders*, are greatly abused by sophistication.

But, to return to colds and coughs.—As soon as the horse begins to make some effort to cough, let the following drink be given, which will be found a most excellent pectoral medicine.

Recipe, and Treatment in a Cold.

(RECIPE, No. 19.)

Pectoral Drink.

TAKE—Diapente, elecampane, nitre, and cream of tartar, of each one ounce;
Balsam of sulphur, two ounces, incorporated with the yolk of an egg;
Tincture of opium, half an ounce:
Mix them together in form of an electuary.

This drink must be dissolved in a pint of warm gruel, and given to the horse in the morning fasting; let him stand two hours after without food, and then give him a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water. If the cold be violent, the drink may be repeated every night and morning, or otherwise, once a day, or every other day, as may be thought sufficient. Clothe your horse, and keep him warm; let him be walked out in the middle of the day, and have mashes and warm water twice a day, or oftener.

From whence a dry Cough proceeds.

CHAP. IX.

THE DRY COUGH.

This is to be considered as a violent effort of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles in expelling by force some extraneous body from the chest, that intercepts the free passage of the air. The dry cough, in general, proceeds from colds injudiciously treated; and if it be permitted to become stationary or fixed, it may end in an asthma, or (what is better understood by the term) *thick-winded,* and sometimes in a *broken-wind.*

If the horse appears healthful, can do his business, and eat his food, there is no great danger; and, in all probability, the following drink will effect a cure, if repeated for three or four times.

Directions for administering the Cough Drink.

(RECIPE, No. 20.)

Cough Drink.

TAKE—Barbadoes tar, balsam of sulphur, with oil of aniseeds, of each one ounce;

Incorporate them with the yolk of one egg: then add

Nitre, one ounce;

Ginger, half an ounce;

Oxymel of squills, four ounces:

Mix them together.

Let this drink be gradually mixed in a pint of warm sage or rue tea, and give it in the morning fasting; let the horse stand without meat for two hours after; then give him a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water. This drink should be repeated every other morning, for three or four times. Give the horse mashes and warm water twice a day, during the time of taking the drinks.

Symptoms of an Asthma.

CHAP. X.

THE ASTHMA.

THE asthma is a common disease among horses, and is of two kinds, *moist* and *dry:* in the *former* there is a free discharge of mucus and matter by the nostrils after coughing; while, in the *latter*, or dry kind, there is little or no discharge produced. The moist asthma is attended with a cough that is occasioned by a load of slimy matter being generated or discharged into the vessels of the lungs, and thus producing a great difficulty in breathing.

An asthma is distinguished by the following symptoms: a quick and short breathing; the flanks heave with a violent and quick motion; if the horse be trotted, or run in the hand, he will wheeze and rattle in the throat like one that

Recipe—Asthmatic and Purging.

is broken-winded. If the horse be in good condition, take from two to three quarts of blood from him, and give him mashes of scalded bran twice a day for two or three days, and then the following purge.

(RECIPE, No. 21.)

Asthmatic Ball.

TAKE—Tartarised antimony, and calomel, of each one drachm;
Castile soap, ginger, and assafœtida, of each two drachms;
Syrup sufficient to form it into a ball.

Let this be given at night after he has eaten his mash, and the following purging ball next morning.

(RECIPE, No. 22.)

Purging Ball.

TAKE—Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms;
Castile soap, ginger, and assafœtida, of each two drachms;

Recipe—Asthmatic Drink.

Dried squills, in powder, and kali prepared, of each one drachm ;
Oil of juniper, half a drachm :
Make them into a ball with syrup of buck-thorn.

Let the horse have mashes and warm water twice a day, during the operation of the physic, with proper exercise: if he does not appear to recover in the space of one week after taking the above physic, give him the following drink.

(RECIPE, No. 23.)

Asthmatic Drink.

TAKE—Balsam of capivi, one ounce, incorporated with the yolk of an egg ;
Gum ammoniac, in powder, one ounce ;
Rub it in a mortar with four ounces of vine-gar of squills, by a little at a time ;
Add ginger, and valerian, of each one ounce, fresh powdered ;
Tincture of assafœtida, one ounce ;
Tincture of opium, two drachms :
Mix them all together into an electuary.

Recipe—Pectoral Balls.

This drink is to be given in a pint and a half of sage tea (let it be new milk warm, or nearly cold, before it is mixed, or otherwise the gums will run together in lumps), in the morning fasting; and may be repeated every other day, if necessary, for three times. In most cases these medicines will be found to have the desired effect, and to remove the complaint in the worst of cases; yet it will be necessary to give the horse pectoral medicines for some time after, or until he is perfectly restored. The following balls will be found excellent in carrying off the remains of the disease.

(RECIPE, No. 24.)

Pectoral Balls.

TAKE—Balsam of capivi, Barbadoes tar, and Castile soap, of each four ounces;

Prepared kali, one ounce; beat them together in a mortar;

Then add carraway seeds, aniseeds, grains of Paradise, ginger, and liquorice powder, of each four ounces:

Quality of Pectoral Balls.

Honey, or treacle, sufficient to form them into balls of two ounces each.

Let one of these balls be given once a day, every other day, or every third day, as occasion may require. These balls will be found of excellent service in all asthmatic coughs of a dry, harsh, and stubborn nature. They act as a powerful pectoral cordial, and diuretic medicine, than which none can be better calculated for carrying off the remains of the disease.

CHAP. XI.

THE GLANDERS.

The glanders has baffled the farrier more than any other disease to which this useful animal is liable. In its worst stage, I believe, it has hi-

Symptoms of the Glanders.

therto proved incurable; but we are confident it might at all times, with proper care and management, be prevented, if attended to in time. It is highly contagious; and when any thing of this kind happens in a stable of horses, the diseased should be removed to fresh apartments as soon as possible.

The symptoms accompanying this disorder are, a discharge of matter from the nostrils, which is of a yellow or greenish colour, and sometimes streaked or tinged with blood; and if of long continuance, the virus begins to corrode and act upon one or both of the nostrils until the bone becomes affected, and begins to decay: in this case the matter discharged becomes very offensive, and the disease may be deemed incurable. It is always attended with a hard swelling of the glands, or kernels under the jaws. The glanders makes its appearance with a slight inflammation on the pituitory membrane which lines the partition along the inside of the nose, and

From whence the Glanders proceeds.

the frontal cavities above the orbits of the eyes, while every other part of the body appears to be free from the disease.

There are several sorts of diseases falsely called the glanders. The *first* may proceed from a cold, which frequently affects the glands, and produces swellings, or kernels, similar to those of the glanders, except that they are not so closely attached to the jaw-bone; sometimes this disease proceeds from some defect of the lungs being in an ulcerated state, from which there is frequently a large discharge of whitish matter coming away in lumps.

The *second* sort, in general, seizes a horse after some long continued disease, that has been brought on by hard labour: this likewise affects the lungs, and the humour thus discharged from the nostrils appears whitish, tinged with yellow.

The *third* is a discharge from the strangles,

which oftentimes vents itself at the nostrils. (See the section on *Strangles infra.)*

The *fourth* appears to arise from an acrimonious humour by the farcy seizing on those parts, where it soon lays an incurable foundation. And as there are different kinds of this disease, or, more properly speaking, symptoms of different diseases appearing similar to the glanders (all of which may be discerned by a man of judgment), it will be proper to inform the reader, that the three first mentioned (falsely called the glanders) are *undoubtedly curable.*

In an attempt to cure this most formidable disease, we must first consider the horse's constitution, habit of body, and the state the disease may have reduced him to. If on examination he be found able to undergo the operation of the following mercurial and purgative medicines, let them be administered.

Recipes—Mercurial and Purging Balls.

(RECIPE, No. 25.)

Mercurial Ball.

TAKE—Calomel, one drachm;

Red nitrate of quicksilver, one scruple, reduced into fine powder;

Precipitated sulphuret of antimony, gum guaiacum, ginger, and Castile soap, of each two drachms:

Make them into a ball with a little syrup.

Let this ball be given at night, after he has eaten his mash, and the following purgative ball next morning.

(RECIPE, No. 26.)

Purging Ball.

TAKE—Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms;

Jalap, ginger, and Castile soap, of each two drachms;

Oil of sassafras, one drachm:

Beat the whole into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

Recipe—Nitrous Acid Drink.

The horse must have mashes, warm water, and exercise, in the same manner as for other physic (see page 10). If the horse has strength to go through his physic without reducing him too low, it will be well to repeat it once or twice at proper intervals. But if otherwise, the horse be much reduced by the severity of the disease, and not able to stand the taking of mercurial physic, the following drink may be administered.

(RECIPE, No. 27.)

Nitrous Acid Drink.

LET—One ounce of nitrous acid be mixed in three pints of water, and sweetened with four ounces of treacle.

This may be given to the horse once a day, or every other day, as may be thought proper, and continued for eight or ten days at a time, then omit it for a few days, and repeat it as before.

Under this treatment the horse will gather strength, and in a short time be able to undergo

Recipe—Purifying Balls.

the operation of the aforesaid mercurial physic. The following balls will be found excellent to purify and cleanse the blood.

(RECIPE, No. 28.)

Purifying Balls.

TAKE—Venice turpentine, and Castile soap, of each four ounces;

Beat them well together in a mortar until united:

Then add—nitre, flower of sulphur, crude antimony, crocus metallorum, and ginger, of each four ounces, in fine powder;

Camphor, two ounces, rubbed in a mortar, with one ounce of spirit of wine:

Beat them into a proper consistency for balls, with honey, or treacle.

Two ounces of this mass must be rolled into a ball, and given to the horse once a day, or every other day, and continued for a month, or six weeks, or even longer, if required.

This disease is deemed incurable when the

matter discharged from the nostrils is of a greenish colour, tinged with blood, and sticks to the middle of the passage, like paste or glue. If the horse be poor, he is generally affected with the farcy, and indeed these two diseases are seldom alone, although the glanders may not make its appearance to the eye for some time; but when it appears, it is easily known by the sharpness of the corrosive matter that runs down the animal's nostrils, which even scalds and eats away that gristly and bony substance which separates one cavity of the nose from the other. In every stage of this disorder, I would recommend the following different injections to be used as may be thought most proper.

(RECIPE, No. 29.)

Injection.

Take—Sugar of lead, and white vitriol, of each half an ounce; dissolve them in a pint of soft water;

Add camphorated spirits of wine, four ounces;

Mix for use.

Recipes—Injections.

This mixture, or injection, may be made weaker or stronger by increasing or diminishing the water.

(RECIPE, No. 30.)

Injection.

TAKE—Quicksilver, one ounce;

Hog's lard, and Venice turpentine, of each half an ounce; rub them well together in a marble mortar till the silver disappears;

Add Barbadoes tar, one ounce;

Mucilage of gum Arabic, four ounces: work them all well together in a marble mortar, and put them in a bottle for use.

(RECIPE, No. 31.)

Injection.

TAKE—Blue vitriol, one ounce;

Verdigrease, in powder, half an ounce;

Camphorated spirit of wine, four ounces;

Vinegar, four ounces;

Lime water, half a pint:

Mix and shake them well together, and put in a bottle for use.

Best Method of using Injections.

The best method of using these mixtures is, to take a syringe, or pipe, about ten inches long, that will hold four ounces of the mixture, or injection, and force it up his nostrils every morning before he goes to exercise, and every evening after he returns. The following ointment will be found of excellent use in ulcers of this kind.

(RECIPE, No. 32.)

Ointment of nitrated Quicksilver.

TAKE—Quicksilver, one ounce; and nitrous acid two ounces; put them in a bottle, and let it stand uncorked until the silver is dissolved;

Then add camphor one ounce; dissolve it in ten ounces of common sweet oil; and mix the whole together in a pot for use.

The method of using this ointment, for ulcers in the nostrils of glandered horses, is as follows: take a paint-brush (such as is in general called a sash-tool); the hair must be soft and fine, the shaft or handle must be small and long: varnish

Treatment of Ulcers in glandered Horses.

brushes may occasionally be met with that will suit this purpose much better than the former. These may, in general, be procured at the druggists, or stationers, in most large towns. Let a sufficient quantity of this ointment be put into a gallypot, and set near the fire, that it may liquefy; then take your brush, and dip it in the melted ointment, and pass it gently up one of his nostrils, and with a steady hand work it easily about. This may be done once a day, or three times a week. If the horse be in high condition, bleeding and rowelling will be serviceable; but if poor, the contrary. Blistering will also be necessary in this disease: first clip off the hair from the kernels, which are under the throat, or, more properly speaking, upon the glands betwixt the jaw-bones; then apply a strong blister on the swelled part, which must be repeated every morning for a week; afterwards rub the kernels with a small quantity of the above nitrated ointment once a day for a month, or six weeks.

From whence the Farcy originates.

This will greatly relieve the glands of that inflammatory tumour with which they are affected. M. La Fosse, farrier to the king of France, has endeavoured to cast a new light on this disease, and a method of curing it by trepanning; but as this is little practised in England, especially among the country farriers, any further notice of his mode would be unnecessary.

CHAP. XII.

OF THE FARCY.

The farcy and the glanders seem to originate from one and the same cause; but as the latter has already been treated of, we shall now proceed to the former disease.

Description and Symptoms of the Farcy.

The farcy is a sharp, corrosive, watery tumour, conveyed to different parts of the body by the blood, and attended with inflammation. It appears like round buds, or berries, springing out over the veins, which are first hard, but soon turn to soft blisters; when broken they discharge an oily bloody matter, and often turn into obstinate and malignant ulcers. In some horses it shews itself on the head only; in others, on the external jugular, or neck vein; in others, on the plate vein, and runs down the inside of the fore-leg (commonly called the fore-arm) towards the knee, and often upwards to the brisket; in some it shews itself on the hind parts, about the pasterns, and along the large veins on the inside of the thigh, rising upwards into the groin, and towards the sheath; sometimes it appears on the flanks, and spreads by degrees towards the lower belly.

When the farcy appears on the small branches of the blood vessels about the forehead, cheeks, outside of the shoulders, near the withers, or the

hip, its cure may easily be effected. The most difficult symptoms attending this disease are, when the veins on the inside of the thigh are corroded, and set with buds, so as to affect the kernels of the groin, and the cavernous body of the yard. When this disease breaks out on these parts, and the virus rapidly extends itself to both thighs *at once*, so that the sores, or ulcers, become malignant, and affect the whole body, without due attention to a regular course of medicine, proper feeding and exercise, the disorder may increase, and end in an incurable glanders. The following drink will be found of great use in every stage of the disease, by its powerful effect in checking its progress, unless it be of the most inveterate and obstinate kind.

(RECIPE, No. 33.)

TAKE—Tutty, prepared; red tartar; lapis calaminaris; of each one ounce, in fine powder;
Alum, in powder, two ounces:
Mix, and give it in one quart of tanner's ooze, or old urine.

Recipe—A Mercurial Solution.

This drink must be given every other day, or once in three days. Give it fasting in the morning; and let the horse eat nothing for four hours after taking it; then let him have a hot mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water. But in the most obstinate farcy, where the veins are obstructed, and attended with a violent inflammatory tumour, recourse must be had to more powerful medicines, such as the following

(RECIPE, No. 34.)

Mercurial Solution.

TAKE—Corrosive sublimate, from twelve to twenty grains;
Spirit of wine, two ounces;
Muriatic acid, two drachms;
Mix them in a phial, and shake it until the sublimate be dissolved, then give it to the horse in a quart of the following decoction.

Solution for purifying the Blood-vessels.

(RECIPE, No. 35.)

Decoction.

TAKE—Guaiacum shavings, one pound;

Crude antimony, powdered, four ounces, tied in a rag;

Logwood chips, and sassafras chips, of each one pound;

Sarsaparilla, cut, four ounces;

Water, three gallons: boil them all together until one-half of the water be consumed; then pour the whole of the decoction into an earthen vessel for use: and, as the liquor is wanted, let it be poured off from the ingredients.

The above solution and decoction will operate very powerfully in purifying and opening the obstructions in the blood-vessels, and dissolving those buds which appear tracked along the veins. The solution may be given every day in a quart of the decoction, for a week together, or every other day, for a fortnight. But if the horse's mouth grow sore, and his breath begin to be offensive, omit it

for a week, and then repeat it again as before. Keep the animal warm, and in regular diet, with gentle exercise, twice a day, if the weather be fine: give him warm water and mashes, morning and evening, during the course of taking this medicine.

Should, however, any violent symptoms arise from taking the above directed solution, so as to produce excessive sickness, purging, and griping pains in the bowels, the following drink may be given.

(RECIPE, No. 36.)

Opening anodyne Drink.

TAKE—Prepared kali, and tincture of opium, of each half an ounce;
Castor oil, half a pound;
Ginger, fresh powdered, one ounce:
To be given in a pint of warm gruel.

This drink may be repeated twice in the course of the day: if the symptoms do not abate after

Recipe—Bracing and strengthening Drink.

the first dose, nothing can be more effectual than the above drink in checking the effects of mercurials, and therefore it may be given at all times, when that article exceeds its proper bounds. It sometimes happens, that persons of *skill* and *judgment* are not called in to render their assistance before the horse is reduced to a state that is nearly *past recovery*. When this is the case, let him have the following drink.

(RECIPE, No. 37.)

Bracing and strengthening Drink.

TAKE—Peruvian bark, carraway seeds, and ginger, of each half an ounce, in powder;
Nitre, two drachms;
Prepared steel, one ounce;
Oil of vitriol, thirty drops:
To be given in a quart of the decoction (No. 35, p. 58), new-milk warm.

This drink must be repeated every other day for three or four times; after which give him the

purifying balls (No. 28, p. 49.) as there directed. This method of treatment will be the only means of restoring the animal from a low debilitated state to a better condition and habit of body. At the commencement this disease may, for the most part, be carried off by giving the mercurial ball (No. 25, p. 47.), and working it off with the following purging drink.

(RECIPE, No. 38.)

A Purging Drink.

TAKE—Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms;
Cream of tartar, one ounce;
Ginger, nitre, and aniseed, of each half an ounce, in powder:
Dissolve and give them in a pint and a half of warm ale.

This drink must be given in the morning fasting; and the horse must eat nothing for two hours after; let him then have a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water, twice a day: if the horse

How to administer Mercurial Ointment.

be in good condition, bleeding, and rowelling under the belly are necessary in the beginning of this disorder; but if lean, the loss of too much blood will prove injurious. The following mercurial ointment will be found excellent to rub the farcy buds with, both before and after they are broken.

(RECIPE, No. 39.)

Mercurial Ointment.

TAKE—Hog's lard, goose-grease, and quicksilver, of each one pound;
Strained turpentine, four ounces;
Oil of turpentine, two ounces;
Put the quicksilver with both the turpentines in a marble mortar, until the mercury is perfectly incorporated; then gradually add the lard and goose-grease, melted, beating and mixing them well together.

This ointment will be found to dissolve the farcy tumours which obstruct the blood-vessels: *it must be well rubbed on the parts affected once a day.*

Recipe—A Fomentation for Ulcers.

When the skin is thickened over the ulcers, so as to confine the matter, it must be opened with a small hot iron, or a lancet. The buds in the farcy are very apt to turn into foul ulcers, and the orifices to fill with proud flesh, which may be suppressed by touching the superfluous part with a skewer dipped in butter of antimony, or aqua-fortis, and afterwards by rubbing the knots or buds with the ointment (No. 39, p. 52), I have found this ointment to be more effectual in repelling the virus, and likewise in cleansing and healing the ulcers that attend this disease, than the aforementioned mercurial ointment (No. 39, p. 62). If the part be much swollen, and attended with considerable inflammation, it must be fomented twice every day with the following fomentation.

(RECIPE, No. 40.)

Fomentation.

TAKE—Wormwood, marshmallow roots, plantain leaves, and horseradish roots, of each one handful;

Recipe to be applied after fomenting.

Poppy-heads, one dozen; bruise them, and boil them in three gallons of old urine, or ale dregs.

Old urine is considered to be by some much superior to ale dregs in fomentations of this sort. The swelled part must be fomented (with hot flannels wrung out of the same) twice every day, for one hour each time. This being done, let the part be rubbed well with the following ointment.

(RECIPE, No. 41.)

TAKE—Marshmallow ointment, and elder ointment, of each four ounces;

Soft soap, and spirit of turpentine, each two ounces; ointment (No. 32, p. 52, or No. 39, p. 62), three ounces;

Oil of origanum, one ounce: mix them all well together for use.

After this ointment has been well rubbed on the part affected, take a hot flannel out of the last mentioned fomentation, and wring out the

Directions for curing a Tumour.

moisture; apply the flannel *while hot* to the swollen part, and bind it on with a flannel roller, three yards long, and six or eight inches broad.

When the tumor comes to a proper head (which may be easily felt with the finger), it may be discharged with a lancet, and the wound dressed with a skewer dipped in a little butter of antimony; and, afterwards, with a tent made of lint, or tow, dipped in the digestive oils, or ointment, used for green wounds. The smaller the tent is, the more oils or ointment it carries into the wound; which should never be dressed with tents longer than while the tumour is subsiding, otherwise it may obstruct the matter, and form a caries at the bottom of the wound that will make it very difficult to cure.

When, however, the wound is perfectly cleansed, it must be dressed once a day with equal parts of egyptiacum, and tincture of myrrh, mixed together; the wound should be anointed both

Symptoms of a Surfeit in Horses.

within and on the outside, with a feather dipped in the mixture: afterwards let burnt alum, mixed with bole armenic, be strewed over it, which will soon dry and heal it up.

CHAP. XIII.

SURFEITS AND HIDEBOUND.

Surfeits in horses proceed from various causes, and are chiefly owing to some long continued disease that has been badly cured.

A horse is said to be surfeited when his coat stares, is of a dirty, rusty colour, and the skin full of scabs and scurf, which if rubbed off return again. Others have small lumps like beans or peas, which are frequently occasioned by the

horse drinking largely of cold water when the body has been unusually warm. Bleeding, or a gentle purge, will be found to remove, and effectually cure this kind of surfeit. Some have scabs all over their limbs and bodies, sometimes moist and sometimes dry, attended with heat and inflammation, and the humors are so sharp and irritating at times, that they chafe themselves raw in many places. Others have flying pains and lameness, resembling the rheumatism or gout.

In the cure of these complaints, it will first be necessary to give him a dose or two of mercurial physic, if he be in condition, and able to undergo it: afterwards he may have the following balls, which will gently open his bowels, purify and sweeten his blood, and put him in a thriving state.

(RECIPE, No. 42.)

Alterative Balls.

TAKE—Crocus of antimony, Venice soap, nitre, flower

Recipe—Compound Cordial Balls.

of sulphur, and Barbadoes aloes, of each four ounces, in fine powder;

Precipitated sulphur of antimony, one ounce:

Mix, and make them into a mess fit for balls, with a sufficient quantity of honey, or treacle, and liquorice powder. Each ball should weigh one ounce and a half.

Or the following balls may be more suitable for him if in low condition.

(RECIPE, No. 43.)

Compound Cordial Balls.

TAKE—Nitre, crocus of antimony, and Castile soap, of each four ounces;

Carraway seeds, aniseeds, turmeric, and ginger, of each four ounces; each article must be powdered separately:

Beat them into a mass for balls, with a sufficient quantity of treacle: each ball to weigh two ounces.

These balls will be found well adapted for horses labouring under diseases of this kind; the former are calculated for such horses as are in

Treatment of a Surfeit.

high condition, the latter for those which are in low condition. One of these balls should be given every morning fasting, before exercise, for the space of a week, and then omitted for three or four days; or, if it be thought more convenient, let one be given every other morning for a fortnight, or three weeks, as circumstances may require. While a horse is under a course of the above medicines, he must have mashes of scalded bran and oats twice a day; and if the scabs do not come off in three or four days, or a week's time, after taking either of these balls, let him be well dressed with the scab ointment, in the same manner as used for the mange.

Some horses that are surfeited have no eruption on the skin, but are heavy, dull, and indolent, lean and hidebound, with a staring coat, and unhealthy look. In this sort of surfeits the following drink is an effectual remedy.

Description of the Wet Surfeit.

(RECIPE, No. 44.)

Surfeit Drink.

TAKE—Carraway seeds, in powder, one ounce;
Gentian root, zedoary root, fenugreek seeds, of each half an ounce, fresh powdered;
Mithridate, half an ounce.

Let this drink be given in a pint and a half of warm ale, in the morning fasting (*no drinks should be boiled that have in them either seeds or roots containing an essential oil*), and let him eat nothing for two hours after; then give him a mash of bran and oats. The drink may be repeated every other day, or every third day, or oftener, as the case may require; taking care to give him at least two mashes, and warm water, each day, during the time of giving the drinks.

What is understood by the name of WET SURFEIT, is nothing more than a moist running scurvy, which appears on different parts of the body, with great heat and inflammation; the

Recipe—Purgative Drink.

neck, or the withers, often swell greatly in one night's time, and discharge a large quantity of briny humour, which, without care, will turn to the poll-evil, or fistula.

This humor sometimes falls on the lower limbs, and is often very troublesome to cure. In this case bleed plentifully, and administer the following purgative drink once a week.

(RECIPE, No. 45.)

Purgative Drink.

TAKE—of Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms;
Lenitive electuary, three ounces;
Cream of tartar, two ounces;
Ginger, in powder, half an ounce:
Mix, and dissolve them in a pint of warm ale.

This drink must be given in the morning fasting; two hours after give him a mash and warm water. If the above drink does not carry off the complaint in the course of a week or a fortnight,

recourse must be had to the balls (No. 42, p. 67 or No. 43, p. 68); one of which should be given every other day for a week or a fortnight, and will at most times effectually take away the complaint.

CHAP. XIV.

THE MANGE

Is a cutaneous disease, affecting the skin, and rendering it tawny, thick, and full of wrinkles, especially near the mane, ears, loins, and tail. The hair on these parts generally rubs off; and what little remains commonly stands out like pig's bristles. Some horses are so affected with it, that there is scarcely a clear place about the body. The following ointment and wash never fail to promote an entire cure, when properly applied.

Recipe—Ointment and Wash for the Mange.

(RECIPE, No. 46.)

Ointment for the Mange.

TAKE—Common turpentine, one pound;
Quicksilver, four ounces;
Hog's lard, half a pound;
Flower of sulphur, four ounces;
Train oil, half a pint:
Grind the silver with the turpentine, in a marble mortar, until it disappears;
Then add the remainder, and work them all well together till united.

This ointment must be well rubbed on every part affected, *in the open air, if the sun shine, and the weather be warm;* but if it be winter, take the horse to a blacksmith's shop, where a large bar of iron must be heated, and held at a proper distance over him, to warm in the ointment while the person rubs it on.

(RECIPE, No. 47.)

Wash for the Mange.

TAKE—Fresh butter, one pound;

Directions for applying the Wash for the Mange.

Train oil, one quart;
Verdigrease, in powder, two ounces;
Old urine, three quarts;
Flower of sulphur, half a pound:
Boil them altogether for use.

This wash must be well rubbed in with a hard brush, in the open air, provided the day be fine, and the weather warm; otherwise a bar of iron must be heated and held over his body at a proper distance, in the same manner as for the ointment. If the horse draws in a team, the inside of the collar must be washed, or the inside of the saddle, if a saddle-horse.

To the preceding recipes and directions may be added the following, which the author has employed upwards of fourteen years, and has never found it to fail in any one instance in curing the mange, or scab, in its worst stages. It will be found much more pleasant and more convenient than the former, as it may be washed off at pleasure, with a brush and warm water.

A more convenient Ointment for the Mange.

(RECIPE, No. 48.)

Ointment for the Mange, or Scab.

TAKE—Quicksilver, and balsam of sulphur, of each four ounces; let these be well rubbed in a marble mortar until every particle of the silver has disappeared;

Then add, soft soap, one pound;

Spirits of turpentine, four ounces;

Oil of origanum, one ounce:

Mix, and beat them all well together for use.

This ointment must be used in the same manner as the former (No. 46, p. 73). Such horses as are affected with the mange, or scab, should have the following powders, for three or four days *before* they are dressed, and also eight or ten days *after* dressing, or longer, if expedient.

(RECIPE, No. 49.)

Compound Antimonial Powders.

TAKE—Crude antimony, in fine powder; nitre; flower of sulphur; and cream of tartar; of each half a pound:

Powder and mix them all together for use.

Treatment after the Cure of the Mange.

A table-spoonfull of these powders may be mixed in his corn every night and morning, first sprinkling his corn with water, to make the powders adhere, and continue them for some time (or if balls be more convenient, give No. 42, p. 67, or No. 43, p. 68); or, if thought more proper, they may be given in a mash of oats and bran, every night and morning. When a horse has got perfectly freed of this disease, the place where he stood must be well cleansed, and his collar, gear, saddle, clothing, or whatever he wore during the disease, must be well washed with soap-suds. By which method the medicines will rarely, if ever, fail of success.

Symptoms of the staggers.

CHAP. XV.

THE STAGGERS, CONVULSIONS, LETHARGY, EPILEPSY, AND VERTIGO.

ALL distempers of the head are generally included under two denominations, viz. *staggers*, and *convulsions*.

The symptoms are as follow:

The staggers, or apoplexy, is attended with drowsiness; the eyes being full and inflamed, and sometimes watery; the head continually hangs down; and the horse sometimes reels and staggers about like a person intoxicated.

The *lethargy*, commonly called the sleeping-evil, is a disorder in the head; the horse frequently falls asleep, with his head resting on the

Causes of the Epilepsy and Convulsions.

manger; and often shews an inclination to eat, but falls asleep with the food in his mouth. This disease is commonly called (among the country farriers) the *sleeping staggers.*

The epilepsy and convulsions generally arise from blows on the head, violent exercise, surfeits, strains, and from a sympathy of the nerves; for violent pain in any part of the body will cause convulsions, especially if the nerves and tendonous parts be affected with wounds, punctures, and bruises externally; or from botts and worms, vellicating and wounding the coats of the stomach; and sometimes it may proceed from a violent distention of the stomach, caused by a load of indigested food or matter being too long retained, which, in general, is attended with costiveness throughout this disease.

When the horse is violently affected with convulsions, all the muscles of his body are seized at once, and his jaws are so fast locked, that it is

Symptoms of the Convulsions.

very difficult (without some instrument) to open them. As, however, some of our readers may be desirous of a more extended description of the symptoms, we shall avail ourselves of Mr. Gibson's words, with a few trifling alterations.

" As soon, then, as the horse is seized, his head is raised with his nose towards the rack; his ears are pricked up, and his tail cocked; he looks about with eagerness, like an hungry horse, when hay is put down to him, or like a high-spirited horse put on his mettle; insomuch, that ignorant persons, when they see a horse in this manner, will scarcely believe that any thing of consequence ails him: but they are presently convinced when the other symptoms succeed: his neck grows stiff, cramped, and almost immoveable.

" If a horse, in this condition, live a few days, several knots will arise on the tendonous parts of the body; and all the muscles, both before and behind, will be so much pulled, cramped, and

The Mad Staggers.

stretched, that he appears nailed to the pavement, with his legs stiff, wide, and straddling, and his skin every where so tight, as to be almost impossible to move it: if trial be made to make him walk, he is ready to fall at every step, unless he be carefully supported; and his eyes are so fixed, from the inaction of the muscles, that his looks are languid and dead. He snorts and sneezes often, panting continually with shortness of breath: this symptom increases till he expires, which generally happens in a few days, unless some sudden and very effectual turn can be given to the distemper."

Various appellations have been given to this disease, but it is most generally known by the name of the *staggers* and *convulsions*.

When the horse is raging, it is called the *mad staggers;* and, if care is not taken, he will knock and bruise his head in such a manner, that it will be in danger of mortifying: to prevent this, every

Cause of the Staggers.

corner of the stable should be well stuffed, or bolstered, with straw, so that he cannot strike his head against the wall: for a horse in this situation may be compared to one yoked in harness, and drawing at a weight, pushing forwards with all his power, till his strength is exhausted, when he drops down as if he were shot. The pulse is not invariably the same in all these kinds of staggers, but is, for the most part, more frequent than natural, and less frequent than in a state of health.

The staggers may arise from various causes, perhaps from a primary or a common fever transferred to the brain. The greatest number of horses that we have seen afflicted with this disease, has consisted of such as were purchased from dealers and farmers, and put to hard labour, and full allowance of corn; and kept in close stables, where every hole has been stopped, in order to exclude the air. This, indeed, is one way by which to make his coat *look fine*, and also a sure way to destroy his health. In these cases, if the

most powerful means are not immediately applied, the consequence will prove fatal. Bleed the horse according to his size, strength, and condition of body, taking from three to four or five quarts. Instances have frequently occurred in which the animals have suddenly recovered. In two hours after bleeding give the following ball.

(RECIPE, No. 50.)

Mercurial Ball.

TAKE—Calomel, assafœtida, Castile soap, and jalap, of each two drachms:

Beat them into a ball with syrup, and give it as soon as possible.

At the expiration of eight hours after giving the above ball, let him have the following laxative drink.

(RECIPE, No. 51.)

TAKE—Socotrine aloes, four drachms;

Lenitive electuary, two ounces;

Treatment where Botts or Worms are the Cause.

Glauber salts, four ounces;
Coarse sugar, two table-spoons full:
Dissolve them in a quart of rue tea, and when new milk-warm, add tincture of opium, half an ounce;
And give it immediately.

This drink and ball will clear the stomach of the indigested matter with which it is burdened. If the drink be given in the morning, it generally works briskly, both by stool and urine before night; if it fails in that space of time, the clyster (No. 17, p. 31) must be administered, after the rectum has been emptied with a small hand.

If worms or botts be the cause of the complaint (which may easily be discovered in the dung, during the operation of the physic), treat him as directed in the section of worms *(infra)*. But if he is not relieved by the application of the above ball, and drink, and continues convulsed,

recourse must be had to the following drink, or ball, or both, as may be thought most proper.

(RECIPE, No. 52.)

Antispasmodic Drink.

TAKE—Tincture of assafœtida; volatile sal ammoniac, in powder, of each one ounce;
Tincture of opium, half an ounce;
Valerian root, in powder, one ounce;
Prepared kali, two drachms:
To be given in a pint and a half of rue tea, made warm.

Or,

(RECIPE, No. 53.)

Antispasmodic Ball.

TAKE—Antimonial powder (which is, in fact, nearly the same as James's powders), and gum assafœtida, of each two drachms;
Opium, camphor, and Castile soap, of each one drachm:
Syrup sufficient to make a ball.

Either the drink, or the ball, may be repeated

Where Bleeding is necessary.

once or twice a day, or three times a day in desperate cases. The ball will be found a most powerful antispasmodic medicine in all doses of this kind, and will remove pain and spasms in every stage. Care, however, must be taken to keep the body open by giving the above purgative drink (No. 51, p. 82), or by giving purging drink (No 15, p. 28), or the opening drink (No. 36, p. 59): the two last drinks will be found well calculated to keep the body open in all spasmodic diseases. Bleeding must be continued every day, or every other day, about a quart at a time, more or less, according to the symptoms. Let the following liniment be well rubbed on the cheeks, temples, neck, shoulders, loins, and wherever there appears the greatest contraction and stiffness.

(RECIPE, No. 54.)

Liniment.

TAKE—Marshmallows ointment, elder ointment, and spirits of sal ammoniac, of each four ounces;

Recipe—Sweating Liniment.

Oil of turpentine, two ounces:
Mix, and make them into a liniment for use.

This liniment may be rubbed on the above-mentioned parts, twice a day, till the symptoms abate: or the following may be used, which we think will be found more powerful in relieving pain in these parts.

(RECIPE, No. 55.)

Sweating Liniment.

TAKE—Compound soap liniment, water of pure ammonia, tincture of opium, and spirits of turpentine, of each four ounces;
Olive oil, two ounces;
Spanish flies, in powder, half an ounce:
Mix them together in a bottle for use.

This liniment is to be rubbed on in the same manner as the former, until its effects are seen, by the blisters rising. When the disease is not attended with convulsions, the liniment may be dis-

continued, and the horse treated in the same manner as for the inflammatory fever (see the chapters on fevers *infra*). In these complaints the use of rowels would be of great advantage, if it was not for the difficulty of bringing them to a good digestion; but if employed, the most proper place will be in the breast, under the jaws, or in the cheeks.

CHAP. XVI.

OF FEVERS.

Fevers, in general, are the effects of a strong and unnatural motion of the blood, which occasions great heat and inflammation of the body, and quickens the pulse beyond its natural speed. The general symptoms are, a loss of appetite; restlessness; the horse ranging from one end of

the rack to the other; his eyes are red and inflamed; his tongue is parched and dry; his flanks beat quick; his breath is hot and offensive; he nibbles his hay, and frequently hangs his head down to the ground; his pulse beats upwards of fifty times in a minute; the heat of his body appears several degrees greater than usual, though not parched, as in some inflammatory disorders.

Fevers are often improperly treated by country farriers, who frequently give one dose upon another, without waiting the effect of the first; their medicines, likewise, consisting of simple articles, which have no power to check the progress of the disease. The internal inflammatory fevers generally take their seat at the stomach, from a cold, or a large distention of the stomach, by a load of indigested food; causing the inflammation to extend into various parts of the body; this obstructs the perspiration, and, if not removed by some powerful medicine, will presently end in a gangrene, or mortification.

Symptoms of an inflammatory Fever.

The symptoms of a violent inflammatory fever are similar to those of the staggers, and almost require the same treatment. Sometimes the affected horse appears quite senseless and stupified; stales and dungs insensibly; ranges about in the stable, and is subject to bruise himself (especially his head) against the walls; his flanks beat; his ears and legs are hot and cold by turns; his body is often in great heat, and sometimes emits cold sweats.

Different authors make mention of a great variety of different kinds of fevers, but they may, in general, be included under the two following heads: *idiopathic*, and *symptomatic*.

The *former* is from a primary affection, and the *latter* from a local affection of some particular organ, as the stomach, intestines, or the lungs: whenever an inflammation appears on any of these important organs, it soon produces this kind of fever. As soon as a horse is attacked with a

fever, bleed him plentifully, to the quantity of three or four quarts, and in the space of two hours after give him the following ball and purgative.

(RECIPE, No. 56.)

Fever Ball.

TAKE—Antimonial powder, tartarised antimony, and camphor, of each one drachm;
Nitre, and Castile soap, of each two drachms;
Barbadoes aloes, two drachms:
Mix, and beat them into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

Let this ball be given to the horse about two hours after bleeding, and in six hours after giving him the ball, let him have the following purgative drink.

(RECIPE, No. 57.)

TAKE—Glauber salts, two ounces;
Nitre, half an ounce;
Coarse sugar, two table-spoons full:

Dissolve them in a quart of gruel; then add,
Six ounces of castor oil:
Mix, and give it while new-milk warm.

After the first ball is given, the aloes may be left out, and then the ball and drink may be given once a day (one in the morning, the other in the evening), until a proper passage be obtained. It will be proper to assist the medicines in their operation by back-raking, and administering the clyster (No. 13, p. 25). By these means the medicines may be expected to purge in the course of twelve, sixteen, or twenty hours. If, at the end of that time, the fever still continue to increase, it will be proper to take a little more blood from him, and then to have recourse to the following fever powders.

(RECIPE, No. 58.)

A powerful Mixture for Fevers.

Take—Emetic tartar, one ounce;
Calcined antimony, two ounces;

Salutary Powders for a Fever.

Calcined hartshorn, one ounce: mix, and grind them in a mortar to a fine powder;
Then put them in a bottle for use: *two drachms of these powders are a proper dose for a horse.*

A dose of this powder may be given twice or three times a day in a pint of warm gruel, or be made into a ball with conserve of roses. If the fever be violent, and the horse in a raging state, half an ounce of tincture of opium may be added to each dose of powders.

The above powders are excellent for the staggers, convulsions, and all kinds of inflammatory fevers; but, whenever these symptoms appear, a more powerful medicine than the ball (No 53, p. 84) can hardly be found in the whole *materia medica.* We would therefore advise it to be given in diseases that assume this state. It is supposed that the above powders, as well as the antimonial powder, are equal to those which are held in such

Symptoms of Recovery.

high repute in the world, under the name of James's powders.

As the disease begins to abate the horse will recover his senses, and look more brisk with his eyes; his appearance will be more lively; his appetite will return; and he will now begin to eat his meat as formerly. In this case his medicines may be omitted, and the following mild and astringent drink may be administered.

(RECIPE, No. 59.)

TAKE—Peruvian bark, in powder, one ounce;
Gentian root, in powder, half an ounce;
Nitre, one ounce;
Spirit of vitriol, half a drachm:
To be given in a quart of warm ale.

This drink will strengthen and brace the stomach and intestines, promote his appetite, and is likewise excellent in all disorders attended with a slight fever, or when the stomach and bowels are

Where Mortification may ensue.

weakened and relaxed by some long-continued disease. It may be given every morning, or every other morning, fasting, for three or four times, or longer, if necessary.

CHAP. XVII.

EXTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS.

All wounds and bruises of every description are attended with a degree of inflammation, which varies according to the severity thereof. Such as may be brought to a good digestion, or *suppuration*, require no internal application; but if the wound will not be brought to suppurate, a gangrene, or a mortification, may be expected, unless it be timely prevented by the application of some

powerful medicine. In which case let the following be given to the horse two or three times a day, in a pint of sage tea, viz.

Peruvian bark, one ounce;
Nitre, half an ounce.

See further on this subject the following chapters on *wounds* and *bruises*.

CHAP. XVIII.

OF BRUISES.

Bruises occur almost daily, where many horses are kept. Such as are of a recent standing, and are not considerable, seldom require more than a few applications of the following astringent oils. But those bruises which are

more considerable, where a number of small blood-vessels are ruptured, and their contents are effused into the cellular membrane (which soon becomes filled, and distended), require a different application.

Bruises of *every* description are attended with an inflammation, but in the latter case more considerable. When a horse has been severely bruised, it will be proper to take two or three quarts of blood from him, which will help to check the inflammation. Bruises of the *first* description may be rubbed with the following astringent and healing oils.

(RECIPE, No. 60.)

TAKE—Verjuice, or strong vinegar, four ounces;
Spirit of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, of each one ounce;
Goulard's extract, one ounce and a half;
Oil of origanum, half an ounce:
Mix them all together in a bottle for use.

Recipe--Cooling Lotion.

These oils may be rubbed on the parts affected twice a day at the first, for several days together; after which, once a day will be sufficient, as soon as the inflammation begins to subside: or the following repellent application may be administered.

(RECIPE, No. 61.)

TAKE—Compound soap liniment, four ounces;
Water of pure ammonia, spirit of turpentine, and tincture of opium, of each one ounce:
Mix them in a bottle for use.

Or, the following

(RECIPE, No. 62.)

Cooling Lotion.

TAKE—Camphorated spirit of wine, six ounces;
Tincture of opium; water of acetated litharge (goulard); of each two ounces:
Mix, and put them in a phial for use.

Either of these two last preparations will be found excellent for bruises occasioned by the sad-

Recipe—To remove stiffness, soreness, &c.

dle. Gentlemen keeping a number of horses for hunting, or the road, cannot do better than have a bottle ready filled for use. In the latter case, when the bruised part becomes large, and approaches towards suppuration, the following mixed oils will answer the intention much better.

(RECIPE, No. 63.)

TAKE—Linseed oil, spirit of turpentine, water of pure ammonia, oil of olives, of each two ounces; Mix for use.

Let the parts be well rubbed with these oils twice a day; if necessary, they may be fomented with the recipe (No. 40, p. 63); and if the horse appears heavy, dull, stiff, and sore, and his appetite fails, give him the following drink.

(RECIPE, No. 64.)

A Stomachic Drink.

TAKE—Peruvian bark, and nitre, of each one ounce; Gentian root, in powder; and mithridate; of each half an ounce: to be given in a pint of warm ale.

Symptoms of the Strangles.

This drink may be repeated every morning, or every other morning, fasting, until his appetite is recovered, and the soreness and stiffness is removed. Warm water and mashes should also be given twice a day, while he is taking the drink.

CHAP. XIX.

OF THE STRANGLES AND VIVES.

The strangles is a disease to which most young horses are subject, at one time or other. It generally begins with an inflammatory swelling betwixt the jaw-bone, which extends to the muscles of the tongue, and causes great heat, pain, and difficulty of swallowing.

The internal symptoms are, a feverish heat throughout the body, a painful cough, a great

thirst, attended with extreme difficulty to drink; some horses entirely lose their appetite, and others eat very sparingly. The inflammation, or swelling, generally appears on the inside of the jaw-bone, sometimes in the middle, betwixt the jaws, under the tongue-roots, the upper part of the throat, called the larynx, or the head of the wind-pipe, or gullet. When this last part is affected, he breathes quick, and holds out his nose and head constantly in the same position, his eyes appearing as though they were fixed in his head. This disorder sometimes discharges itself at the nose, which is often very troublesome to cure. In this case it is called a bastard strangles; and without proper care and management it may turn to the glanders.

The best remedy is, to use every endeavour to assist nature, by keeping the horse in a warm stable, and well covered with a rug. Warm water, and hot mashes, should be given two or three times a day; not omitting to bed him well down,

Treatment of the Strangles.

and to hand-rub his legs frequently in the course of the day. Bleeding must never be permitted in this disease, as it would tend to check the progress of the tumefied glands in their process towards suppuration, and consequently cause the animal to recover very slowly. If they have been attacked in the winter season, they seldom come about until they have been some time at grass, in the spring of the year.

It will be proper to give the horse every third day the drink (No. 59, p. 93); and, on the intervening days, a cordial ball. Three or four of the drinks should be given, and more if required; but the balls may be continued for some time, as they will not only very much strengthen his stomach, but increase his appetite, and abate the feverish heat internally, as well as assist in bringing the swelling to a suppuration in a short time. The swelling under the jaws must be well rubbed once or twice a day with the following liniment; and afterwards a poultice must be applied over the

swelled part, and his head and neck covered with a warm hood, or flannel.

(RECIPE, No. 65.)

Softening Liniment.

TAKE—Elder-ointment, and marshmallows ointment, of each four ounces;

Water of pure ammonia (formerly known by the name of spirit of sal ammoniac), and spirit of turpentine, of each two ounces;

Strong camphorated spirit of wine, four ounces:

Mix them well together in a marble mortar for use.

(RECIPE, No. 66.)

A Poultice for Swellings.

TAKE—Ale dregs, one quart;

Fenugreek seeds, and linseed, in powder, of each four ounces;

Boil them together, and if too thin, add rye flour sufficient to bring it to a proper consistency; then add two ounces of hog's

Treatment of the Strangles.

lard, or two ounces of the above liniment, to prevent it from becoming stiff and dry after it is applied on the part affected.

After the tumefied parts of the glands, between the jaws, and on the throat, have been well rubbed with the above liniment, or with the mixed oils (No. 63, p. 98), if thought more proper, apply the poultice over the part as hot as the horse can bear it. The matter is, in general, formed in the course of five or six days, and if not let out with a lancet, or some other instrument, it will force its way through the skin: in this case the orifice is seldom sufficient of itself, but may be farther enlarged with a lancet; and afterwards dressed with the following digestive ointment.

(RECIPE, No. 67.)

TAKE—Bees wax, and common turpentine, of each four ounces;

Black pitch, two ounces;

Rosin, six ounces;

Mode of keeping a Wound open.

Linseed oil, one pint:
Melt them all together over a slow fire; then take them from the fire, and add,
Spirit of turpentine, four ounces;
Verdigrease, in fine powder, two ounces:
Put them in a pot, and stir until cold.

When this ointment is used, a small quantity should be melted in an iron ladle, and the wound dressed with a small tent of tow dipped in it, once a day. If the wound appears to heal too fast, it may be kept open by dressing it with a skewer dipt in butter of antimony for a few times: this will keep the wound sufficiently open till the tumour is discharged. If any lumps, or hard kernels, still remain under the jaws, they may be dressed with the *ointment of nitrate of quicksilver* (No. 32, p. 52), once a day for eight or ten days, which will, in general, remove them in that time; if not, it will be proper to blister the part for three mornings together with the blistering ointment (No. 113, *infra*).

Causes of Diseases in the Eyes.

CHAP. XX.

DISEASES OF THE EYES.

DISEASES of the eye require to be treated by men of skill and attention: some of them proceed from external injuries affecting the globe of the eye; while others arise from internal accidents affecting the humours within the globe, as from plethora, or redundancy of blood in the body. In all recent disorders from external injuries, such as blows, bruises, hurts, &c. and the eyelid attended with swelling and inflammation, the eye must first be washed with a little of the following eye-water.

(RECIPE, No. 68.)

TAKE—Camphor, two drachms, dissolved in two ounces of rectified spirit of wine;
Goulard's extract, one ounce;
Rose water, one quart:
Shake all together in a bottle for use.

Method of applying the Eye-water, &c.

Let the eye and the eyelids be well bathed three or four times a day, with a clean linen rag dipped in the eye-water: the eye may be opened with the finger and thumb, and a fine rag dipped in the eye-water, and drawn over the eye, leaving a few drops upon it; or, if the mouth of the bottle be smooth, it may be put betwixt the eyelids, then draw the bottle towards you, leaving some of the eye-water upon the eye as before. If it be much swelled and inflamed, let the part (after it has been well rubbed with the eye-water, and become dry) be well anointed with—spermaceti ointment, four ounces; camphor, two drachms; to be well united by rubbing them together in a marble mortar. This ointment may be rubbed on the part affected twice a day, and afterwards one of the following poultices applied over it.

(RECIPE, No. 69.)

TAKE—Vinegar, or verjuice, one quart; boil it up with a sufficient quantity of rye flour, to the consistence of an electuary; then add

two ounces of elder ointment; stir all together, and apply it new milk warm.

Or, if the following poultice be applied to the inflamed eye, it will be found more gentle, and I have no doubt will suit much better than the above.

(RECIPE, No. 70.)

TAKE—White bread crumbs, and old milk: boil them together into a proper consistency for a poultice: then add of the above camphorated spermaceti ointment, two ounces. Mix, and apply it on the part affected new milk warm.

Either of these poultices must be spread on thin leather, or strong linen cloth, and laid on the part affected. If the symptoms do not abate in three or four days time, recourse must be had to bleeding and purging. In every stage of this disorder the horse must have warm water and

mashes. All wounds on the eyelids must be carefully examined with a suitable probe, or with a quill made smooth at the end, and afterwards dressed with the following mixture.

(RECIPE, No. 71.)

TAKE—Compound tincture of benzoin, two ounces;
Honey of roses, one ounce;
Nitrous acid, from twenty to thirty drops:
Mix them in a bottle for use.

This will be found very excellent for wounds about so tender a part as the eye. The wound must be dressed with a tent of fine tow, or lint, dipt in the mixture, and introduced into the wound; and, if swelled, the poultice (No. 70, p. 107) must be applied over the part; or, in its stead, an equal quantity of elder and marshmallow ointments, mixed together, and rubbed on the part affected. If a film, or slough, remain in the eye after the above treatment, it may be removed by the application of the following powders.

Method of removing a Film in the Eye.

(RECIPE, No. 72.)

TAKE—Sal ammoniac, two drachms;

Tutty, prepared, and lump sugar, of each one drachm;

Powder each article separately, then mix them together, and put them in a bottle for use.

A small quantity of this powder may be blown into the eye once or twice a day. If this produce not the desired effect, take an equal quantity of burnt alum, and glass, in fine powder, and make them into a stiff paste with honey, and apply the size of a pea under the eyelid, once a day, until the speck, or film, be removed afterwards bathe the eye twice a day with the eye-water (No. 68, p. 105) until its strength is recovered.

Symptoms of Moon Eyes.

CHAP. XXI.

MOON EYES.

This disease makes its appearance when the horse is about five or six years old, or at the time when he comes to a state of maturity, or full growth, and returns periodically. It first makes its appearance with a dim cloud over the eye, the eyelids are much swollen and inflamed, and in general shut; a sharp, corrosive, and watery humour constantly running from it, which scalds the cheek, and takes off the hair as far as it goes; the haw nearly covers one-half of the surface of the eye.

A *cataract* is an obstruction of the pupil, or the interposition of some opaque substance, either diminishing, or totally extinguishing the sight. As this disease of the eye is, for the most part, the re-

Treatment of a Cataract in the Eye.

mains of the former, the cure in both cases is nearly the same.

The horse must first be bled, his eyes should then be bathed three or four times a day with the eye-water (No. 68, p. 105), and mashes of scalded bran be given twice a day for two or three days: then give him the following ball.

(RECIPE, No. 73.)

TAKE—Tartarised antimony (emetic tartar), one drachm;

White antimonial powder, one drachm;

Calomel, half a drachm;

Castile soap, two drachms:

Make them into a ball, and give it to the horse at night, and the following purge next morning.

(RECIPE, No. 74.)

TAKE—Barbadoes aloes, six or seven drachms;

Castile soap, two drachms;

Treatment of a Cataract in the Eye.

Ginger, in powder, half an ounce;
Oil of juniper, one drachm;
Nitre, two drachms:
Make them into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

This ball must be given in the morning fasting; in two hours after, give him a mash, and warm water; and treat in the same manner as in page 10, for physic. It will be proper to repeat the physic every five or six days for two or three times.

Rowcling is proper in this disease, except in those cases where the eye appear sunk and perishing, in which it might do more harm than good. If the symptoms continue violent, and the part much inflamed, after taking the aforesaid physic, it will be proper to give one of the purifying balls (No. 28, p. 49) every other morning for a fortnight or more; or, if it appear to be more proper, the following ball.

Recipes—Cooling and Fever Balls.

(RECIPE, No. 75.)

Cooling and Opening Balls.

TAKE—Nitre, two ounces ;

Lenitive electuary, two ounces;

Make them of a proper consistency for balls, and divide them into two, one to be given at night, and the other in the morning, or they may be dissolved, and given in a pint of warm gruel.

This ball, or drink, may be given every day, or every other day, for a week or a fortnight, as may be thought most proper. If, after the above treatment, the horse seems to recover but slowly, and the eye still appears to be inflamed, the following ball will be proper to give.

(RECIPE, No. 76.)

Compound Diuretic and Fever Balls.

TAKE—Nitre, four ounces ;

Venice turpentine, two ounces ;

Method for extracting the Haw.

Castile soap, one ounce;
Emetic tartar, two drachms;
Liquorice powder, sufficient to make them into balls, two ounces each.

One of these balls may be given every other day for some time; and by a steady perseverance in the application of the aforesaid medicines a cure may soon be expected. The *haw* is a horny substance, which grows in the inner corner of the eye is, and, for the most part, necessary to be taken out in this disease. The operation is performed in the following manner. The horse's head must be well confined, and his nose *twitched*, with a contrivance made for the purpose: this being done, take half-a-crown, and pass the edge of it betwixt the eye and the haw; then take a crooked needle, threaded with silk, and pass it through the haw against the half-crown (by this means the eye will be out of all danger); and by drawing the silk a little towards you, it pulls it from the eye; then with a good pair of scissars

Recipe—Tincture for the Eye.

let it be clipped off close to the eye, and afterwards dress it with the following

(RECIPE, No. 77.)

Compound Tincture for the Eye.

TAKE—Tincture of benzoin, one ounce;
Honey of roses, half an ounce;
Tincture of myrrh, half an ounce;
Mix in a bottle for use.

CHAP. XXII.

PLEURISY, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

WHETHER the inflammation takes its rise from the pleura, or the external coat of the lungs, is a

matter of no great concern, as the disorders are similar It appears most probable that the inflammation arises in the pleura, and spreads from thence to the lungs.

The cause of this disorder appears to be from cold, or whatever checks perspiration; a sudden and great distention of the pleura in respiration; drinking cold water after being heated by violent exercise; low, or high feeding; a want of exercise and bleeding; when the body is full of blood and humours, riding a horse deep in cold water; when he is covered with perspiration, or, while in this state, by letting him stand long in the cold. The pleurisy, and most other inflammatory disorders, frequently arise from the perspiration being suddenly stopped when overheated.

The symptoms of a *pleurisy*, and the *inflammation of the lungs*, are much the same, excepting that, in the *former*, the horse shews great restlessness; heaves and works violently with his

flanks; and, for the most part, his belly is tucked up. In other respects the pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs are similar. The fever at first appears moderate, but afterwards gradually increases to an alarming height. In the beginning of this disease he often strives to lie down, but starts up again immediately, and frequently turns his head to the side affected; his ears and feet are sometimes hot, and at other times cold; the heat increases proportionably to the fever; and his mouth is parched and dry.

At first, when a horse is seized with this disease, it has been frequently mistaken for the gripes; but the difference between these two disorders is considerable; for when a horse is taken with the gripes, he lies down and rolls about; his eyes are turned up, and his limbs stretched out like one that is dying with convulsions; cold and clammy sweats suddenly appear, which generally continue until some relief be obtained.

Symptoms of Inflammations of the Lungs.

In inflammations of the lungs, several of the symptoms are nearly the same; except in the following cases, when he appears more heavy and dull, scarcely ever attempting to lie down during the time of his sickness, or until he falls suddenly down, and dies. This is frequently the case in diseases of this kind. His fever is strong, attended with a difficulty in breathing, and a short cough; when his mouth is open, a great deal of ropy slime will run from it; and he gleets at the nose a yellow or reddish matter, which sticks to the inside of his nostrils, like glue. The beating of his flanks, however, is not so violent, neither is his belly tucked up so much as in the pleurisy. By partial bleeding, this disease may sometimes be checked, and terminate in a plentiful effusion of water in the chest. At other times the inflammation terminates in a suppuration. In cases of this kind the horse returns to his food and his former appetite. The cure of the two diseases must be included under one head.

Recipe—Fever Ball.

In the first place, if the horse be strong, let him be bled to the quantity of three or four quarts, or more, if he is able to bear it; but if he be lean and emaciated, a smaller quantity must be taken; secondly, it will be necessary to unload the intestines with the following medicines.

(RECIPE, No. 78.)

Fever Ball.

TAKE—White antimonial powder, two drachms;
Prepared kali, half an ounce;
Castile soap, two drachms;
Aromatic confection, half an ounce:
Beat them into a ball.

This ball must be given to the horse as soon as can be prepared, after he has been bled; about six hours after, give him the purging drink (No. 57, p. 90), and repeat it every night and morning until a passage is obtained, or the bowels are sufficiently opened. If the symptoms do not disappear when the purgative medicines begin to ope-

rate, it will be necessary to take a little more blood from him, and continue to give him the above ball once or twice a day, as long as the inflammation continues. As soon as the horse begins to eat his corn and hay, and put on a more cheerful countenance, let him have the following drink.

(RECIPE, No. 79.)

TAKE—Peruvian bark, one ounce;
Nitre, half an ounce;
Ginger, fresh powdered, half an ounce:
Mix, and give it in a pint of rue tea.

This drink may be given every other day for three or four times, or longer, if necessary; and the cure may be finished by giving him balls (No. 24, p. 42) every other, or every third day. The purgative drink may be assisted by administering the following clyster.

Recipe—A Clyster.

(RECIPE, No. 80.)

TAKE—Fenugreek, four ounces;

Boil it in three pints of water, then strain the liquor, and add treacle, four ounces;

Nitre, one ounce;

Glauber's salts, four ounces;

Linseed oil, half a pint:

Mix, and administer new-milk warm.

Before the clyster is applied, a small hand must be put up the rectum, in order to bring away the hardened dung, otherwise it might impede the clyster. It may be repeated once a day till the physic operates. The pleurisy and peripneumony, properly speaking, are an inflammatory fever, arising from the stagnation of blood in the bronchia of the lungs; and unless speedy relief be obtained, death will be the consequence. Different authors recommend rowelling in the above diseases; but as it in general takes from three to four days to bring them to a proper discharge, the consequence may in that time either prove fatal,

Treatment during this Disease

or relief may be obtained. When improperly treated, this disease produces another, formerly called *chest-founder*, but which may be more properly called the *founder* in the *feet*. When the fever leaves the body, and drops down into the feet, it is attended with considerable pain and inflammation, that soon terminates in the founder in the feet, the treatment of which is discussed in a subsequent chapter. Throughout this disease the diet must be warm water and mashes, twice a day, with regular exercise as soon as the horse is able to undertake it.

Various Causes of Broken Wind.

CHAP. XXIII.

BROKEN WIND.

Broken wind, in general, seems to be but little understood by farriers and others. Mr. Gibson says, that hasty feeding a horse for sale causes the lungs and heart to grow, and all the contents within the chest to increase so much in a few years, as to be nearly twice their natural size. This, however, never can be owing to hasty feeding, but more properly to the parts being overstretched to prevent suffocation. It is said by Mr. Coleman to be a rupture of the air-cells of the lungs, which (I have no doubt) has been the case in many instances, and has been brought on by a termination on them from violent exercise on a full stomach. A horse may distend his nostrils, and work in his flanks to the greatest degree, when put to a little harder labour than common,

Source of Broken Wind.

but in all respects appear quite healthful, and can eat his meat as well as those horses that have no such disorder upon them. When, therefore, the diaphragm, heart, lungs, &c. all appear sound, and free from any ulceration whatsoever, it will be proper to inspect further into this disorder, in order to find out its true source. Its seat has appeared to the author of this work to be in that passage of the head between the nostrils and the windpipe, but in general very near the windpipe; or otherwise a broken-winded horse would not be so liable to make such a whistling noise with the air through his nostrils: hence it is common when a person suspects a horse to be broken-winded, that he pinches him with his fingers and thumb on the part affected; and if his wind be affected, he in general coughs immediately. If a horse afflicted with this complaint be kept in the stable on dry meat, with little or no exercise, and then watered, and afterwards rode three or four miles, he will discharge a large quantity of matter from his nostrils; or if he be turned out to grass

Strict Regimen to be observed.

for two or three days it will produce the same effect. If, therefore, the horse's lungs and windpipe both are sound, whence comes the matter above-mentioned, but from the passage between the nostrils and windpipe, by some sinews formed in the membrane which lines the passage of the nostrils; or from an inflammation of the mucus glands, by which the membrane becomes swelled and thickened, so that it seems almost impossible for a horse to draw his breath? It is evident that every horse afflicted with this complaint does not present exactly the same appearance, because the seat of the complaint varies according to circumstances.

In order to cure this disease, different authors have pointed out different means, but the point has never yet been attained. A strict attention to his diet and management is indispensably required for horses in this situation; the animal must be kept up in the stable, and fed with the best hay, and a couple of mashes of scalded bran and

oats every day. It will be proper for him to eat his food out of a crib upon the ground, in order that the matter may discharge from those parts with more facility. Let his exercise be sharp for upwards of two miles, then walk him gently for some time, afterwards give him some water, and walk him about for fifteen or twenty minutes after, then give him a little brisk exercise as before. By this time it may be expected that he will discharge a large quantity of thick matter from his nostrils, which will cause him to breathe more freely, and with greater ease. When taken into the stable, let as much of the following powder as will lie on a shilling, be blown up each nostril once a day, after his exercise in the morning.

(RECIPE, No. 81.)

Cephalic Powders.

TAKE—Euphorbium, in powder, one ounce;
White hellebore, in powder, half an ounce;
Turbith mineral, two drachms:
Rub them together in a marble mortar, and put them in a bottle for use.

To relieve the Horse's Breathing.

Rowelling between the jaws may be of service in the commencement of this complaint, in order to draw the humours from the part affected. But if the hair be clipped off on the upper part of the windpipe, opposite the jaws, and a little between them, the part may be well rubbed with the blistering ointment (No. 113 *infra*), and repeated every other day for three or four times.

It will be proper to give a gentle purge or two in this complaint, which will be a means of carrying away the film from the affected parts. Let the ball (No. 21, p. 40) be given at night, and the purging ball (No. 22, p. 40) the next morning, and treat the horse as there described. This will, in many cases, greatly relieve his breathing. After he has taken two doses of the last mentioned physic, it will be proper to give him a few of the following balls.

Excellent Balls for thick-winded Horses.

(RECIPE, No. 82.)

Pectoral Balls.

TAKE—Barbadoes tar, Venice turpentine, and Castile soap, of each four ounces;
Rust of iron, in powder, six ounces;
Prepared kali, two ounces;
Beat them well together, then add,
Aniseeds, carraway seeds, elecampane, and ginger, all fresh powdered, of each two ounces;
Beat them into a mass for balls, with treacle and liquorice powder.

Two ounces of this mess must be rolled into a ball, and one given to the horse every other day. These will be found excellent balls for all thick-winded horses, and may be given for some time.

Symptoms of the Jaundice.

CHAP. XXIV.

OF THE YELLOWS, OR JAUNDICE.

THE signs of the jaundice are, costiveness, a yellow tinge in the white of the eye, and all the internal parts of the mouth; the horse is heavy, dull, and regardless of his food; his urine is of a dark, dirty, saffron colour, and when exposed to the air, sometimes looks red like blood. The dung is hard, dry, and of a pale yellow, or greenish colour; the fever is slow, and, unless checked in time, both it and the yellowness will increase, which may bring on an inflammation of the liver. In this case the horse will soon grow frantic; he stales with pain and difficulty; the off-side of his belly will feel hard and distended from the swelling of the liver.

This disease, when of long standing, and in old

Recipe—Purging Ball.

horses, become very troublesome to cure: but if it be recent, and in young horses, the cure, in general, may speedily be performed, if the following directions be pursued. *First*, let the horse be bled to the quantity of three or four quarts, according to size and strength; and then give him the following purge.

(RECIPE, No. 83.)

Purging Ball.

TAKE—Barbadoes aloes, from six to eight drachms;
White antimonial powder, and Castile soap, of each two drachms;
Rhubarb, in powder, and prepared kali, of each half an ounce;
Mix, and beat them into a ball, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of buckthorn.

The horse should have a couple of mashes the day before this ball is given, by way of preparation; and the ball should be given fasting the morning following: let him fast for two hours

Recipe—Drink after Physicing.

after, then give him a mash of scalded bran and oats, with warm water, and treat him in the same manner as for other physic. Should the clyster (No. 17, p. 31) be administered in the space of twelve hours after the purge, it will greatly assist the latter in its operation. It will be proper to repeat this physic in the course of six or eight days. After physicing, it will be necessary to give the horse two or three of the following drinks.

(RECIPE, No. 84.)

TAKE—Turmeric, and Madder root, in powder, of each one ounce;

Saffron, cut small, and gentian root, in powder, of each two drachms;

Castile soap, sliced thin, one ounce;

Salt of tartar, two drachms;

Treacle, two table-spoons full:

Put them in a pitcher, and pour a quart of boiling ale upon them, and cover it down till new milk warm.

Recipe—Restorative Balls.

This drink may be given every third day, for three or four times; after which the following balls will be found proper to finish the cure, and restore the animal to his former strength.

(RECIPE, No. 85.)

Restorative Balls.

TAKE—Prepared kali (salt of tartar), two ounces;
Rust of iron, in powder, three ounces;
Saffron, cut small, half an ounce;
Castile soap, half a pound;
Turmeric, in powder, four ounces;
Cinnabar of antimony, three ounces;
Peruvian bark, in powder, two ounces:
Honey, sufficient to make them into balls of the size of a pullet's egg, or let each ball weigh two ounces.

These balls will be found excellent in carrying off the remains of this disease: one may be given every other day for some time. By a strict attention to this method of treatment, the horse will recover fast, which will easily be discerned by

When alterative Medicines may be applied.

the yellow tint disappearing from his eyes and mouth, and the animal's having a more lively appearance.

CHAP. XXV.

OF ALTERATIVE MEDICINES.

By *alterative medicines*, we understand such as have no sensible operation, but imperceptibly carry off the humours and diseases, until the constitution and health are restored to their pristine state. Medicines of this kind are frequently given to horses, after most diseases, as a restorative; but they should not be given until the violence of the symptoms are abated. Alteratives may be divided into different classes, as laxatives, tonics, diuretics, &c.

Where Bleeding is necessary.

(RECIPE, No. 86.)

Alterative Balls.

TAKE—Crocus of antimony, finely levigated; Castile soap, sliced; nitre, in powder; of each two ounces;

Flour of sulphur, four ounces;

Socotrine aloes, in powder, two ounces;

Tartarized antimony (emetic tartar), half an ounce:

To be beaten into a mass for balls with honey or treacle. Each ball to weigh one ounce and a half.

These balls are calculated for horses of a gross habit of body, particularly such as are inclined to swell or grease at the heels; and are also proper for such horses as, being full fed, and standing much in the stable, have little or no exercise; they cool and purify the blood, and render the animal more fit for labour. Bleeding is mostly necessary in all cases of this kind; it greatly assists the operation of the medicines. One ball

may be given every day, or every other day, as may be judged requisite, and continued for some time.

(RECIPE, No. 87.)

Alterative Balls for the Farcy.

TAKE—Precipitated sulphur of antimony, gum guaiacum, and socotrine aloes, of each one ounce, in fine powder;

Nitre, two ounces;

Calomel, and cantharides, in powder, of each two drachms:

Mix, and make them into a mass for balls with lenitive electuary. Each ball to weigh one ounce and a half.

These balls will be found useful in obstinate disorders, where the blood is foul: such as the farcy, glanders, scab, or mange, and lameness of the joints, &c. for which one ball may be given, every other morning, for a fortnight or three weeks together, as may be thought most proper: or the following may be given.

Recipe—Alterative Balls.

(RECIPE, No. 88.)

Common Alterative Balls.

Take—Nitre, roll sulphur, antimony, of each four ounces, in fine powder;

Ginger, in powder, two ounces;

Liquorice powder, and treacle, sufficient to make them into a mass for balls. A piece, of the size of a pigeon's egg, may be rolled into a ball, and given to the horse every other morning.

N. B. In all impurities of the blood, all medicines of this class, that are administered as alteratives, must be continued for a considerable time, before much benefit can be expected from them.

Description of the Molten-grease.

CHAP. XXVI.

OF THE MOLTEN-GREASE.

This is a common complaint amongst *coach* and *chaise* horses, during the heat in summer, particularly the last; many instances having occurred in which horses have suddenly dropped down dead. This disease is by some modern writers called a *dysentery*, or an inflammation of the inner coats of the intestines; which produces an increased secretion of the mucus, that is frequently discharged along with his dung, and gives it that glairy consistence, which is mistaken for the fat of the body. It is, for the most part, occasioned by violent exercise, and drinking cold water too soon after it.

The symptoms are always attended with a fever, restlessness, startings, trembling, great sick-

Symptoms and Cure of the Molten Grease.

ness, shortness of breath, and other alarming appearances. The dung is generally very greasy, and accompanied with scouring; his blood, when cold, will have a thick sizy skin, resembling fat over it, of a buff colour; the red, or coagulated part, is commonly of the same greasy and slippery nature. The horse soon loses his flesh, and, in case he survives, generally becomes hidebound, with swelled legs, which often continue for a long time; and, without proper care and treatment, the disease may terminate in the farcy, or glanders.

Cure.—First, bleed to the quantity of two or three quarts, or more, if he has strength sufficient to undergo it; and give the following drink as soon as it can be got ready.

(RECIPE, No. 89.)

Cordial Mixture.

TAKE—Compound tincture of benzoin, compound spirits of ammonia, of each one ounce;

Recipe—Cordial Balls.

Prepared kali, and tincture of opium, of each half an ounce:

Mix them together in a bottle for use.

Take this cordial mixture, and one of the following cordial balls: first dissolve the ball in a pint of warm ale; then add the mixture in the bottle, and give it to the horse whilst new milk warm.

(RECIPE, No. 90.)

Cordial Balls.

TAKE—Extract of liquorice, two ounces; cut it small, and put it in a gallypot, with three ounces of raisin wine; set it in a warm place to dissolve; then add,

Aniseeds, caraway seeds, sweet fennel seeds, grains of paradise, of each four ounces (all the above articles must be *fresh* powdered);

Liquorice powder, half a pound;

Oil of aniseeds, half an ounce;

Beat them into a mess for balls with honey or treacle, and put them in a bladder for use.

Recipe—Compound Mercurial Ball.

Two ounces, rolled into a ball, is sufficient for one dose.

One of these balls, and the above bottle, may be given to the horse two or three times a day. If the horse do not appear to recover after taking three or four of the above mentioned drinks, it will be proper to give him the following ball and purge.

(RECIPE, No. 91.)

Compound Mercurial Ball.

TAKE—Calomel, one drachm; prepared ammonia, two drachms; Castile soap, two drachms: beat them into a ball, and give it to the horse as soon as possible.

In two hours after give the following purging drink.

Recipe—Purging Drink and Clyster.

(RECIPE, No. 92.)

Purging Drink.

TAKE—Castor oil, one pound;
Prepared kali, two drachms;
Tincture of opium, half an ounce:
Mix the whole in a pint and a half of warm gruel, and give it new milk warm.

The calomel may be increased to two drachms, if the horse be strong. Should this ball and drink not have the desired effect, in the course of twelve hours, it may be greatly assisted by administering the following emollient clyster, which will bring away the morbid contents of the intestines.

(RECIPE, No. 93.)

Clyster.

TAKE—Linseed, marshmallow roots, of each four ounces;
White poppy-heads, bruised, twelve in number;
Camomile flowers, two ounces:

Where a Purge is necessary.

Boil these ingredients in three quarts of water till reduced to two; then strain it off, and add four ounces of treacle, and half a pint of common sweet oil.

This clyster must be administered in the same way as (No. 9, p. 19), and may be repeated twice a day if required. By the application of these medicines the stomach and intestines will be thoroughly cleansed from that slimy and greasy matter, as well as the coagulated blood, which is apt to run into lumps, and occasion a total stagnation. If the fever should continue after the above medicines are given, recourse must be had to the same treatment as for fevers (see chap. VI. pages 27 and fol. *ante*).

When the horse is sufficiently recovered, and his appetite begins to be pretty good, it will be proper to give him a gentle aloetic purge or two, such as (No. 2, p. 11, or No. 4, p. 14), allowing a sufficient time betwixt each dose. Throughout

Where the Drinks or Cordial Balls may be necessary.

this complaint the horse should have warm water and mashes. By strict attention to these rules the swelling upon his legs will soon subside, and nature return to her former state again. Should, however, the horse be poor, or lean of flesh, and inclining to be hidebound, or surfeited, it will be proper to give him two or three of the drinks (No. 44, p. 70); or, if thought more proper, one of the cordial balls (No. 90, p. 139) may be given every morning after he returns from exercise. The observations here laid down will enable every person of ability to manage the disease through every stage.

CHAP. XXVII.

DISEASES, HURTS, AND STRAINS, IN THE KIDNEYS.

Diseases, and other accidents, frequently happen to horses in this part of the body. From the great quantity of blood that pass through the kidneys, we are led to believe them organs of the greatest importance, and very essential to life. The kidneys of a horse may be injured in various ways; either by overloading, drawing, or hard riding; and also by a fever.

The symptoms are, inflammation in the part affected; weakness of the back and loins; faintness; loss of appetite; deadness in the eyes; the urine he makes is in small quantities; and as the inflammation increases, it becomes bloody, and more difficult to make, until it is totally sup-

Treatment on Discovery of the Disease.

pressed. The pulse at first is hard and frequent, and as the inflammation increases, it becomes smaller and more oppressed. As soon as the disease or complaint is first discovered, take from three to four quarts of blood from him, and in about two hours after give the following drink.

(RECIPE, No. 94.)

TAKE—Mithridate, or Venice treacle, one ounce;
The best dragon's blood, in powder, one ounce;
Oil of amber, one ounce:
Wheaten flour, half an ounce; or sufficient to make the whole into an electuary:
Then take three pints of milk, and half an ounce of isinglass; boil them together till dissolved; and when new milk warm, mix the electuary, and give it to the horse.

This drink may be repeated every morning, or every other morning: but it the fever and inflammation continue to increase, and his urine ap-

Where a Clyster is necessary.

pears high coloured, or bloody, and comes from him in small quantities, attended with difficulty. It will in such case be proper to take one or two quarts of blood from him every day, or every other day, and likewise to give him the purging drink (No. 92, p. 141) and the clyster (No. 93, p. 141). This will greatly assist the operation of the drink, and likewise act as a fomentation on the diseased parts. It will be proper to repeat the clyster twice a day in cases that are desperate. And as soon as the body has been sufficiently opened, let him have the following ball.

(RECIPE, No. 95.)

Compound Fever Ball.

TAKE—White antimonial powder, prepared kali, and Castile soap, of each two drachms;
Opium, half a drachm;
Balsam of capivi, half an ounce;
Liquorice powder, sufficient to make them into a ball. One to be given every night and morning.

Directions for Fomenting.

This ball must be continued *twice* a day until the symptoms begin to abate; afterwards once a day will be sufficient. Let him be fomented across the loins twice a day with hot flannels wrung out of the fomentation (No. 40, p. 63), and let the part be well rubbed with the following liniment.

(RECIPE, No. 96.)

TAKE—Linseed oil, two ounces;
Spirit of hartshorn, two ounces;
Tincture of opium, and spirit of turpentine, of each one ounce;
Oil of elder, two ounces:
Put them in a bottle, and shake them well together for use.

This liniment must be well rubbed on the part affected either before or after it is fomented, and the part should be kept warm with a proper rug. If, after the pain and inflammation ceases, there still remains a weakness in the parts, it will be

proper to apply the following charge all over his loins.

(RECIPE, No. 97.)

Strengthening Charge.

TAKE—Burgundy pitch, and black pitch, of each four ounces;

Oxycroccum plaister, and strengthening plaister, of each two ounces:

Melt them in an iron ladle over a slow fire.

This charge must be spread all over the loins, when new milk warm, and immediately covered over with short wool; if the season will permit, the horse may be put to grass.

The *strangury* may proceed either from an *inflammation of the kidneys*, or from a *stone* in the neck of the bladder: when from the *former*, there is a preternatural heat in the loins, attended with a fever; but if from the *latter*, the inflammation about the neck of the bladder may easily

Recipe—To remove Obstructions in the urinary Passage.

be perceived by placing the hand between the anus and the scrotum; the heat will be found to be great, and the urine is generally mixed with a mucus pus. Whenever the urine is obstructed by a stone in the kidneys, the bladder will, for the most part, be found empty: but, if it be in the neck of the bladder, or in the urinary passage, his bladder will soon become distended with urine, and his body in a few days will be swelled to a prodigious size; his skin will be covered with blotches, and, unless speedy relief be obtained, he will die in a short time. In cases of this kind I have found at different times the following stimulating medicine to have a powerful effect in removing obstructions in these parts. First bleed him, and then give as follows.

(RECIPE, No. 98.)

A Drink to lubricate the urinary Passage.

TAKE—Ointment of marshmallows, two ounces;
Spirit of turpentine, and balsam of capivi, of each half an ounce;

Recipe—To remove Obstructions in the urinary Passages.

The yolks of two eggs:

Incorporate them together in a marble mortar, or in a large bason, with a spoon, until united. Then mix, by a little at a time, a pint of warm gruel, and give it to the horse. If the pain be considerable, add half an ounce of tincture of opium.

It will be proper to repeat this drink twice a day until the obstructions in the urinary passages are removed, and a free discharge of urine is promoted. It generally mitigates the symptoms in one day's time, though it will be proper to repeat it once a day, or every other day, for three or four times, in order to carry off all remains of the disorder.

Description of the botts.

CHAP. XXVIII.

OF WORMS.

WORMS, of every description, are common to horses, viz. the *botts*, *teretes*, or round worms, and the *ascarides*.

Botts are bred in the stomach, and are frequently the cause of convulsions: they appear very large, and much resemble maggots. Those of the stomach are commonly of a redder colour than those which are found in the intestines or the straight gut. Botts, in general, appear in the months of May, June, or July, and are very much like large maggots, or grubs, composed of circular rings, with sharp prickly feet along the sides of their bellies, which appear to be of use to fasten them to the part where they are bred. From the muscular coat of the stomach they suck

their nourishment; and by their ulcerating the parts very often destroy the horse. The symptoms indicating botts in horses are few: they are first discovered in the dung, and are frequently seen sticking to the straight gut, near the fundament, from whence tney are often forced off with the dung. The animal generally looks lean, and his hair stares like that of a surfeited horse. He frequently strikes his hind feet against his belly, and, in many respects, appears like one that is griped. I have known horses at the latter end of a dry summer (when the ponds, or springs, have been very low, and the waters become muddy, by reason of cattle standing in them, and filled with swarms of insects), to be much infected with botts in the stomach; which is the chief cause why so many hundreds of them die in the low, fenny, and marshy counties.

The *teretes*, or round worms, resemble the common earth worm in appearance: they are usually white, about eight or ten inches long, and

are generally found in the small intestines. They are not so common as the botts, but are often more dangerous, and frequently are the cause of the colic and inflammation of the bowels.

Ascarides are found in the large intestines; they keep a horse poor, but are seldom fatal. Both these kinds of worms are frequently voided with the dung. The treatment in all the three kinds must be similar, and a cure may be effected by a due attention to the application of the following medicines.

(RECIPE, No. 99.)

Mercurial Ball.

TAKE—Calomel, assafœtida, and Castile soap, of each two drachms;
Worm-seed, in powder, half an ounce:
Beat them into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

Or the following.

Recipe—*A Purge for the Worms.*

(RECIPE, No. 100.)

TAKE—Quicksilver, two drachms;
Venice turpentine, half an ounce;
Oil of savin, two drachms: these should be well incorporated in a marble mortar until the globes of silver disappear. Then add,
India pink root, worm seed, and jalap, in powder, of each two drachms:
Mix, and make them into a ball with honey.

Either of these balls may be given at night, and half a pint, or a pint, of linseed oil in a little warm gruel; and the following worm-purge the next morning.

(RECIPE, No. 101.

A Purge for the Worms.

TAKE—Barbadoes aloes, eight drachms;
Jalap, ginger, Castile soap, and oil of savin, of each two drachms;
Syrup of buckthorn, sufficient to make them into a ball.

Method of Cure.

This purge is calculated for a strong horse; but it may be made weaker, by lessening the quantity of aloes to six or seven drachms, which are, in general, sufficient after a mercurial ball. The horse should have mashes, warm water, and proper exercise, conformably to the rules laid down in Chap. IV. on purging (p. 9). Linseed oil has been thought to have a powerful effect in destroying botts in the stomach: but if a pint of the strong decoction of wormwood was given to the horse immediately after the purging ball, it will be found to have an excellent effect in dislodging them.

The above purge, and one of the mercurial balls, may be repeated once a week, for three or four times, which will effectually destroy and carry off all the different kinds of worms in the stomach, bowels, or intestines. After the destruction of these kinds of vermin, as the horse's appetite and digestion are generally weak and bad, the following drink must be given, in order

to strengthen the stomach, and promote digestion.

(RECIPE, No. 102.)

Stomach Drink.

TAKE—Tincture of rhubarb, tincture of saffron, and sweet spirit of nitre, of each one ounce;
Gentian root, in powder, one ounce;
Peruvian bark, hiera picra, prepared steel, in powder, of each half an ounce;
Horse-spice, two ounces:
Mix the whole in three pints of ale, and divide into three parts, and give one every morning fasting.

Two hours after, give him a mash and warm water. The virtues of this drink deserve the highest commendation in restoring those horses which have been much reduced by some long continued disease: as in lowness of spirits; debility, and relaxation of the solids; a loss of appetite; and for such also as are over ridden,

either in the field, or on the road. If the two ounces of horse-spice be omitted, and three cordial balls (No. 90, p. 139) be added, it will make the drink much better.

CHAP. XXIX.

DIARRHŒA, OR LOOSENESS.

Horses are not so liable to this disease as many other animals; yet persons who are in considerable practice frequently meet with cases of this kind. Diarrhœa may proceed either from an increased secretion of bile, or from the want of a proper absorption of the fluid part of the fæces. The dung, for the most part, appears in a liquid form; and on every little exertion he is constantly voiding it in small quantities. This

Method of Cure.

disease often proceeds from cold, hard riding, over-feeding, or from eating unwholesome food; and sometimes from a morbid change in the secretions of the stomach and intestines. It may also be occasioned by a sudden check of perspiration, or by taking cold. Horses labouring under this disease are frequently attacked with violent griping pains, by which a quantity of mucous substance, resembling jelly, is passed together with his dung. From whatever cause it may proceed from, the foundation of cure must be by purging: the following ball will be suitable.

(RECIPE, No. 103.)

TAKE—Barbadoes aloes, six drachms;
Rhubarb, in powder, half an ounce;
Prepared kali, Castile soap, ginger, and gum myrrh, of each two drachms;
Oil of juniper, one drachm:
Mix, and beat them into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

Recipe—Cordial Drink.

This ball is, in general, of sufficient strength for most horses; but it may be increased by adding one, two, or three drachms more of aloes, as occasion may require. The horse must undergo the same care and management as in other physic.* After the physic has ceased to operate, it will be well to give him (No. 102, p. 156), with the cordial balls, instead of the horse-spice, as there directed, with the addition of one ounce of tincture of opium. If these have not the desired effect in the course of eight or ten days, repeat the physic; and after it has ceased to operate, give one of the following drinks.

Cordial Drink.

(RECIPE, No. 104.)

TAKE—Aromatic confection, one ounce;
Prepared chalk, half an ounce;
Tincture of rhubarb, and spirit of hartshorn, of each two ounces;
Tincture of opium, half an ounce;
Mix, and give it in a quart of warm gruel.

* See the directions for purging, page 9 and fol.

Recipe—Astringent Drink.

This drink may be repeated every day, or every other day, as may be required. Or the following

(RECIPE, No. 105.)

Astringent Drink.

TAKE—Tincture of catechu, one ounce;
Elixir of vitriol, two drachms;
Peruvian bark, in powder, and bole armenic, in powder, of each one ounce;
Tincture of opium, half an ounce:
Mix, and give it in a pint of red wine made warm.

This drink may be repeated every other day, for three times. This method of treatment will be found very efficacious to stop purging, and likewise to strengthen and heal the internal parts.

Symptoms of Strains.

CHAP. XXX.

STRAINS IN VARIOUS PARTS.

STRAINS are accidents that frequently happen to horses of every description, and it is highly necessary that every person concerned with them should be acquainted with their nature and cure. Strains, for the most part, proceed from a forcible extension of the muscles, or some of the tendonous fibres, and small vessels; and are attended with a degree of inflammation, more or less, according to the violence of the complaint.

The following symptoms indicate a horse to be strained in the *shoulder*. If trotted, he cannot get his leg forward with the other, but forms a circle with it; if it be attempted to run him up-hill, it is with the greatest difficulty that he can move it at all: likewise, when he stands in the stable he

Recipe—Mixture for the Cure of Strains.

seldom favours that foot more than the other; but if the lameness be in the foot or sinews, he will be constantly attempting to ease it by putting his feet forward.

In order to cure this lameness, first bleed him in the plate vein, and then rub his shoulder once or twice a day with the following mixture.

(RECIPE, No. 106.)

Compound Mixture.

TAKE—Spirit of turpentine, and camphorated spirit of wine, of each two ounces;
Oil of amber, one ounce;
Oil of origanum, one ounce;
Neatsfoot oil, four ounces:
MIX, and shake them well together in a bottle for use.

These oils, though powerful and strong, are well calculated to remove pain and inflammation,

which is generally effected in the course of a few days: after which, the following bracing mixture must be rubbed on the part once a day.

(RECIPE, No. 107.)

Bracing Mixture for Strains.

TAKE—Wine vinegar, four ounces;
Water of pure ammonia, two ounces (this was formerly called spirit of sal ammoniac);
Mel Egyptiacum, two ounces;
Oil of origanum, and oil of turpentine, of each one ounce;
French bole, in powder, one ounce:
Put them in a bottle, and shake them well together every time they are used.

This last mixture is a great bracer, and therefore better calculated to strengthen the parts after the inflammation has been removed by the mixture (No. 106, p. 162). They are both excellent recipes for all kinds of strains, whether old or recent, especially those in the shoulder, stifle, whirl-

Method of Cure.

bone, and, in many cases, those of the coffin-joint; this last, however, frequently requires more powerful treatment, such as blistering. A poultice made of rye flour, and old verjuice, boiled together, with a lump of hog's lard, or a sufficient quantity of sweet oil afterwards added, may be applied on those parts, where it can be secured with a proper bandage, after the part has been well rubbed with either of the aforesaid mixtures. Strains and bruises on the *back sinews* are easily discovered by the swelling or inflammation, which extends from the back side of the knee down to the heel; by the lame leg appearing thicker than the other; or by a pressure of the finger and thumb on the part affected, which will make him flinch by the pain thereby occasioned. In this case let the tendon, from the knee to the fetlock-joint, be well rubbed with the following mixture.

Bracing Mixture, and Method of Cure.

(RECIPE, No. 108.)

Bracing Mixture for Strains.

TAKE—Old verjuice, or good wine vinegar, one quart;
Camphorated spirit of wine, four ounces;
Water of acetated litharge (formerly called Goulard water), two ounces;
Spirit of turpentine, two ounces;
Oil of origanum, one ounce:
Mix, and put them in a bottle for use.

This mixture will cool and brace the sinews greatly. After it has been well rubbed in on the part affected, take a linen bandage, or roller, two or three yards long, and apply it round the leg upon the swelled tendon, in order to strengthen and brace the part. If the swelling and inflammation be considerable upon and about the sinews, let the part affected be fomented twice a day with the following fomentation.

Fomentation for dispersing inflammatory Swellings.

(RECIPE, No. 109.)

TAKE—Camphor, one ounce, dissolve it in six ounces of rectified spirit of wine;
Acetated litharge, four ounces;
Nitre, two ounces;
Soft water, boiled, three quarts:
Let the water stand till new milk warm, then add the other ingredients.

This fomentation will be found excellent for dispersing all inflammatory swellings upon the sinews, or any other tendonous parts. After the parts have been well fomented, with hot flannels wrung out of it, for the space of half an hour, rub the part well with the mixture (No. 108, p. 164), and afterwards apply a flannel bandage, rolled round the leg, from the knee to the fetlock. Horses frequently receive injuries about the knees and pasterns, from kicks or blows, which they are liable to from the groom, or other horses; and which are easily cured by rubbing the part with the following cheap astringent mixture.

Mixture for Kicks or Blows, and Blistering Ointment.

(RECIPE, No. 110.)

TAKE—Verjuice, or good wine vinegar, four ounces;
Spirit of turpentine, one ounce;
Water of pure ammonia, two ounces;
Acetated litharge, one ounce;
Bole armenic, half an ounce:
Mix them in a bottle for use.

It will be proper to rub the part affected with this mixture once or twice a day. After the inflammation and swelling have disappeared, there are frequently left behind very obstinate calluses, which must be removed by blistering the part with one of the following blistering ointments.

(RECIPE, No. 111.)

Mild Astringent Blister.

TAKE—Ointment of yellow resin (formerly yellow basilicon), four ounces;
Cantharides, and euphorbium, in powder, of each half an ounce;
Spirit of turpentine, and oil of origanum, of each one ounce;

Recipe Mercurial Blister, and hod of Application.

Sulphate of copper, and sulphate of zinc, of each two drachms, in powder;

Mix them well together upon a slab with a spatula, and put it in a pot for use.

This is a powerful blister in its effects, but mild in its operation; and being of an astringent nature, it is well calculated for callous and relaxed sinews; but for more obstinate cases the following may be preferable.

(RECIPE, No. 112.)

Strong Mercurial Blister.

TAKE—Tar, fresh butter, and bees wax, of each three ounces; melt all together;

Then add corrosive sublimate, euphorbium, and cantharides, of each half an ounce, in fine powder;

Oil of turpentine, two ounces;

Mix them all together, and stir them till nearly cold.

Before either of these blistering ointments is used, all the hair must be entirely clipped off

Treatment after a Blister.

from the callus, and the ointment be gradually rubbed in with a spatula, or a dull case-knife. After the first time of using the ointment, it must be rubbed in with the fingers, and repeated every morning for three times; but, in cases of long standing, it may be rubbed on for six or seven mornings together. When the ointment is applied, the horse's head must be tied to the rack, to prevent him from gnawing the place with his teeth; and the litter must be taken away to hinder him from rubbing the blister off before it takes effect, which is generally in six or eight hours. When the blister has ceased to run, or on the third day after you have done rubbing him, he may be turned out to grass for two or three months; and if the callus be not sufficiently reduced in that time, he must be taken from his pasture, and the blistering ointment be repeated as before. After this manner it may be repeated until the cure is completed.

The above blistering ointment (No. 112, p.

Where Firing is necessary, and Manner of performing it.

168) is very powerful in removing pain, and dissolving callous tumours, either on the sinews, or hock, splints, and bone spavins, though ever so obstinate or long standing, if repeated as above directed.

CHAP. XXIX.

ON FIRING.

FIRING may be usefully employed, in order to strengthen and brace the relaxed sinews, but should never be applied till the swelling or inflammation is entirely removed. The firing irons must be smooth, thin, and fine on the edge; and the lines on the sinews five in number; one down the main tendon, and two on each side, about the distance of an inch from each other. The cross, or inclining lines, must be at the distance of three quarters of an inch from each other; and the thinner and finer the irons are, the neater will be the work.

Recipe—Blistering Ointment after Firing.

Great care must be taken not to fire through the skin, which would greatly blemish the horse, and run the hazard of laming him, particularly if near any tendon. As soon as he is fired, the following blister must be used.

(RECIPE, No. 113.)

Blistering Ointment.

TAKE—Bees wax, four ounces;
Hog's lard, two ounces;
Train oil, half a pint;
Common turpentine, six ounces:
Simmer them over a slow fire till dissolved, then put them in a jar, and add spirits of turpentine, four ounces;
Corrosive sublimate, in powder, half an ounce;
Euphorbium, and cantharides, of each one ounce, in powder;
Stir, and when nearly cold, add half an ounce of oil of vitriol: then stir the whole together until it stiffens.

Recipe—A blistering Charge.

This is a most excellent ointment for all purposes where blisters are required. After firing, this ointment requires nothing more than spreading all over the part with a spatula every morning for three times. In the course of three days, or as soon as the blister has ceased to run, let him be turned out to grass for three weeks or a month, until the scurf comes off, when he may be fetched home, and the following blistering charge may be applied over the part.

(RECIPE, No. 114.

A Blistering Charge.

TAKE—Burgundy pitch, and black pitch, of each half a pound;
Oxycroccum plaster, four ounces;
Mercurial plaister, two ounces:
Melt them all together: then add, blistering ointment (No. 113, p. 171), two ounces:
Mix, and stir them well together.

This blistering charge must be spread all over

the part affected whilst new milk warm; and a piece of flannel should be applied over the part whilst the charge is warm, and sewed on the fore part of the leg. The blistering ointment being applied first, and the charge at proper intervals, will remove all obstinate calluses, or lumps, either before firing, or after, though of ever so long standing. But if the horse is fired, merely for the purpose of strengthening and bracing the sinews, or joints, it will not require the above treatment.

The following strengthening charge will be quite sufficient for every purpose, where the bracing and strengthening of the parts are the objects in view.

(RECIPE, No. 115.)

Strengthening Charge.

TAKE—White pitch, and black pitch, of each half a pound;

Oxyeroceum plaister, paracelsus plaister, and

Treatment after a strengthening Charge.

compound plaister of litharge, of each two ounces:

Melt them all together, and apply it as the former charge.

When a charge is repeated, the hair is generally sufficiently grown to have it applied without a flannel bandage; instead of which use short wool, or dyer's flocks, and apply them upon the charge, after it is spread upon the part, before it grows cold.

CHAP. XXX.

WOUNDS IN VARIOUS PARTS.

Wounds are of various kinds, and differently situated; some are caused by cutting, or pricking with a fork, or any other instrument; and others

Treatment of Wounds from different Causes.

by the horse's bruising, tearing, or staking themselves upon fences.

The first operation necessary to be done is, to cleanse the wound from all dirt, clotted blood, or any other extraneous matter. Then carefully search the wound with a probe, candle, or the finger, in order to find its extent; and if the entrance of the wound be too small to admit the finger, the skin must be cut open. Wounds received by horses kept for hunting, or by those which are apt to leap over fencing, are frequently very considerable, even sufficient to admit the whole hand, which, *in this case*, may be introduced; and if any extraneous body be left behind, it must be carefully removed.

If the horse has received any wounds from these causes, it will be proper to examine the place where the accident happened, in order that the operator may be better able to judge of the

nature and extent of the wounds and its consequences.

In cases where wounds are out of the reach of the finger to examine them, and are not sufficiently wide to admit the hand, I have always found a candle to be more suitable for the purpose than any instrument, the wound being less liable to receive injury from it than from any other thing. Wounds made with a cutting instrument, and which are not attended with any bruise or laceration, may, for the most part, be healed by the first intention. If it be on a part where a roller can be properly applied, it may be neatly sewed together, and a pledget of lint dipped in the following compound tincture.

(RECIPE, No. 116.)

TAKE—Compound tincture of benzoin, and tincture of aloes, with myrrh, of each one ounce;
Nitrous acid, two drachms;
Mix in a bottle for use.

Recipe—A Paste to stop Bleeding.

This will be found a valuable tincture for wounds of every description, where a cure is intended to be performed without bringing it to a state of suppuration. If the wound bleed considerably from an incision of some artery, or vein, and in a part where a roller, or a bandage, cannot be applied, let the mouth of the artery be dressed with a skewer dipped in oil of vitriol. It is proper to dress all wounds that are made in a fleshy part, at the first time of dressing (before the digestive is applied), with the aforesaid stiptic, which not only removes the bruised and putrid flesh, but instantly puts a stop to the gangrenous disposition of the wound. As, however, profuse bleeding in wounds cannot always be stopped by the above application, the following may advantageously be applied for the purpose.

(RECIPE, No. 117.)

A Paste to stop Bleeding

TAKE—Fresh nettles, one handful, bruise them in a mortar;

Recipe—Digestive Oils.

Add blue vitriol, in powder, four ounces;
Wheaten flour, two ounces;
Wine vinegar, two ounces;
Oil of vitriol, half an ounce:
Beat them all together into a paste.

Let the wound be filled up with this paste, and a proper pledget of tow laid over the mouth, in order to prevent it from falling out, and then bandage it on with a strong roller. This dressing must remain in the wound ten or twelve hours, then remove it, and dress with one of the following digestive oils, or the ointment.

(RECIPE, No. 118.)

Digestive Oils

TAKE—Red lead, half a pound;
Common salt, four ounces;
Powder them well together;
Add the yolks of three eggs, and incorporate them with the powders; then gradually add,

Recipe—Digestive Oils, and Manner of using them.

Linseed oil, one quart:
Stir them well together till united, and put them in a bottle for use.

The following mixed oils the author has prescribed of late, and he thinks they will be found more expeditious in bringing the wounds to a state of suppuration.

(RECIPE, No. 119.)

Digestive Oils.

TAKE—Ointment of yellow resin, two ounces;
Venice turpentine, four ounces;
Linseed oil, one pint; melt them together, then add,
Barbadoes tar, two ounces;
Spirit of turpentine, half a pint;
The strong mixtures (No. 160 *infra*), four ounces:
Mix, and put them in a bottle for use.

The manner of using either of these oils is as follows: take a small handful of rue leaves *pulled*

from the stalks, and put them in a sufficient quantity of the above oils to dress the wound with. When all things are in readiness, let the horse be thrown, or put, in a proper posture, so as to admit of the mouth of the wound to be upwards, that the oils may be poured in, so as to run to the bottom of it, and the leaves to be put in with the fingers; then lay a pledget of tow, or hurds, upon the part: this done, stitch up the wound, in order to hold up the dressing. The inflammatory swelling which surrounds the wound must be well rubbed twice a day with mixture as follows.

(RECIPE, No. 120.)

Mixed Oils to stop a Gangrene.

TAKE—Oil of spike, oil of brick, oil of elder, of each two ounces;
Oil of origanum, one ounce;
Spirit of turpentine, four ounces;
Neatsfoot oil, and linseed oil, of each half a pint;
Oil of vitriol, one ounce:

Treatment of Gangrene.

Mix them together in a pot, adding the vitriol by a little at a time, and keep constantly stirring till united; then put it in a bottle for use.

The stitches across the wound must be cut on the second day, and then dressed with a small tent of tow dipped in the digestive (No. 118, p. 178), or (No. 119, p. 179), and passed sufficiently up the wound. This may be done once a day until the swelling subsides, and the wound discharges a thick white matter. After that it will not require to be tented any longer. If, however, the lips of the wound appear wide and gaping, let it be dressed with a feather dipped in the compound tincture (No. 116, p. 176), and afterwards sprinkle on the part an equal quantity of powdered resin, and bole armenic: this will both heal the wound, and prevent superfluous flesh from rising.

Recipe--Digestive Ointment for fresh Wounds.

(RECIPE, No. 121.)

Digestive Ointment.

TAKE—Bees wax, and common turpentine, of each three ounces;
Black pitch, one ounce;
Yellow resin, six ounces;
Linseed oil, one pint:
Dissolve them together over a slow fire, then take it off, and add,
Spirits of turpentine, four ounces:
Put the whole in a pot, and stir till it begins to set.

This is a very good digestive ointment for fresh wounds. When it is used, a proper quantity must be melted in an iron ladle, and poured, *while warm*, into the wound; or, otherwise, a tent of tow may be dipped therein, and passed up the wound: the smaller the tent is in proportion to the wound, the more medicine it will carry along with it. Fresh wounds should never be tented longer than until a good matter appears; except in some cases, a small tent may be put into the

Treatment of fresh Wounds.

mouth of the wound once or twice a week, in order to keep it open while the bottom part heals. Wounds that require stitching must be sewn with a *fine thread of white leather*, which is much better than either silk or common thread; the former will not cut the flesh and skin as the latter does. The stitches should be two or three inches from each other, and the needle bent in the shape of an half moon. Many fine horses are entirely ruined by tenting the wound, or forcing in one piece of hurds after another (dipped in a little melted hog's lard and turpentine), with a couple of canes, or sticks. This injudicious application blocks up the matter, and renders the wound foul, ulcerated, and callous, so that it often proves both tedious and difficult to cure. When the swelling and inflammation about the wound are very considerable, and the colour of the fluid discharged from the same is of a dark brown, we know that a gangrene has taken place; and if it becomes black, flaccid, and insensible about the part, and also loses heat before a suppuration takes place,

acquiring a putrid smell, it may be concluded that a complete mortification has taken place. Under circumstances of this kind the most powerful medicines must expeditiously be applied.

(RECIPE, No. 122.)

Caustic Oils.

TAKE—Spirits of turpentine, one ounce;
Oil of vitriol, half an ounce:
Mix them gradually together till united.

Let the wound be well dressed with this mixture; and afterwards take four ounces of the digestive ointment (No. 121, p. 182), and two drachms of cantharides, in powder; melt the ointment, and mix in the cantharides, and pour them warm into the wound: then foment the part with the following

(RECIPE, No. 123.)

Fomentation.

TAKE—Marshmallow root, half a pound;

Recipe—Blistering Oils, to be used after Fomentation.

Linseed, bruised, one pound;
Camomile flowers, half a pound;
Poppy heads, twelve in number; bruise them;
Three gallons of ale dregs:
Boil them, and foment the part with hot flannels wrung out of it.

After the part has been properly fomented, the following blistering oils may be well rubbed in on the part affected.

(RECIPE, No. 124.)

TAKE—Linseed oil, half a pint;
Spirit of turpentine, two ounces;
Cantharides, in powder, half an ounce;
Euphorbium, in powder, two drachms:
Mix, and shake them in a bottle for use.

These blistering oils are excellent for inflammatory swellings, and external wounds, for the prevention of mortification. They may be rubbed on (after the part has been fomented) twice a

day, till such time as the swelling abates, and the matter, discharged from the wound, is of a proper consistency. The following black ointment I have frequently found very efficacious in checking the gangrene disposition of wounds; and if two drachms of powdered cantharides be added to six ounces of the ointment, they will make it more efficacious.

(RECIPE, No. 125.)

TAKE—Horse-grease, and hog's lard, of each four pounds;
Spirit of turpentine, half a pint;
Oil of vitriol, two ounces:
Mix them together by a little at a time, lest they should take fire.

This ointment will be found very useful in all kinds of imposthumes, or inflammatory swellings about wounds. It will likewise be proper to give the horse the following drink once or twice a day until the wound begins to suppurate, or a proper matter be formed.

Recipe—Stomach Drink, and further Directions for Cure.

(RECIPE, No. 126.)

Stomach Drink.

TAKE—Peruvian bark, one ounce;
Mithridate, one ounce;
Tincture of opium, half an ounce:
To be given in a pint of warm ale.

When the inflammation is considerable, and the horse becomes feverish, inclining to a costive habit of body, give him the purging drink (No. 57, p. 90), with the addition of two ounces of salts, and two ounces more of castor oil. Let the clyster (No. 13, p. 25) also be injected up his *anus* once a day, until his body is sufficiently open. By strict attention to these rules the practitioner will, in most cases, be able to perform cures.

Recipe—Compound Tincture for healing and bracing.

CHAP. XXXIII.

OF WOUNDS IN THE ELBOW, STIFLE-JOINT, &c.

WOUNDS on the lower limbs, as the elbow, stifle, hock, knee, and the fetlock-joint, as well as those upon the sinews, or the tendons, *should never be dressed either with oils, ointments, or any other thing of a greasy nature*, except in cases that are attended with considerable inflammation; but should be treated with healing and bracing medicines, such as the following.

(RECIPE, No. 127.)

Compound Tincture.

TAKE—Mel Egyptiacum, four ounces;
Tincture of benzoin (or friar's balsam), two ounces;
Spirits of turpentine, half an ounce:
Mix them together in a bottle for use.

Treatment of Wounds in the Stifle, or Elbow.

This must be forced into the wound with a syringe, and a small pledget of lint, or fine tow, ought immediately to be applied over the mouth of the wound, in order to keep in the medicine; and a plaister of the ointment (No. 121, p. 182) should be spread on tow, or hurds, and applied over the whole (to keep it from growing dry), which must be bandaged on with a flannel roller, though, if the part be free from swelling or inflammation, a linen one will be much better.

Wounds in the *stifle*, or *elbow*, are very difficult to bandage with a roller; instead of which, let a small tent of lint, or tow, be dipped in the above mixture, and put into the wound once or twice a day, with a probe, or a crow's quill. Wounds in these parts should never be tented longer than until the matter begins to decrease. But if the swelling and inflammation be considerable, let the part affected be fomented twice a day with the fomentation (No. 109, p. 166), and

Treatment of Wounds upon the Sinews.

afterwards rubbed well with the liniment (No. 65, p. 102).

Wounds upon the *sinews*, or *tendon*, may be dressed with the compound tincture (No. 116, p. 176). By a strict application to the above method of treatment, every person of common ability may perform a cure on all *fresh* wounds; but if they are of long standing, the bottom carious, and the synovia, or joint-oil, runs out, they must be treated in the manner directed in the following chapter, for humours oozing from the joints, called joint-oil.

Treatment of Humours oozing from the Joints.

CHAP. XXXIV.

HUMOURS OOZING FROM THE JOINTS, COMMONLY CALLED JOINT-OIL (SYNOVIA).

These species of wounds are but little understood by writers on farriery, in general. When the capsula, or ligamental purse, which surrounds the joint, is divided, so that the synovia, or joint-oil, flows from the wound, the first thing to be done, in cases of this kind, is to close the wound as soon as possible; this may be done by the actual cautery, but it must be only on punctured wounds, and those of a slight nature. This is done with a budding iron, or with any smooth pointed iron. Great care must be taken in using this instrument, for only the external surface of the wound should be seared. Immediately after apply a pledget of lint dipped in the compound tincture (No. 116, p. 176), and fasten it properly with a roller.

Recipes for Wounds in the Joints of long Continuance.

Wounds in the joints that are of long continuance, and the mouth of which is wide, are not to be cured by the actual cautery, but must be treated as follows.

(RECIPE, No. 128.)

TAKE—Egyptiacum ointment, four ounces;
Wine vinegar, two ounces;
Verdigrease, in powder, two drachms;
Blue vitriol, in powder, three drachms;
Corrosive sublimate, half a drachm, in powder;
Tincture of benzoin, two ounces:
Mix, and shake them together in a bottle for use.

Or,

(RECIPE, No. 129.)

TAKE—Corrosive sublimate, one drachm;
Blue vitriol, and sugar of lead, of each two drachms, all in powder;
Tincture of myrrh, four ounces;
Spirit of salt (muriatic acid), two drachms:
Mix them together in a vial for use.

Recipe—Tincture to be applied after the cleansing of Ulcers.

Either of these mixtures will be found very powerful in stopping the flow of the synovia, or joint-oil: the former is the mildest of the two, and, in most cases, will answer every purpose; but when the flow is of long standing, and the bone becomes carious, the latter may be more powerful in cleansing ulcers of this description. Medicines of this class should never be used longer than until the ulcer is thoroughly cleansed, after which the following styptic tincture will be sufficient.

(RECIPE, No. 130.)

TAKE—Egyptiacum, two ounces;
Tincture of benzoin, and tincture of myrrh, of each one ounce;
Nitrous acid, two drachms:
Mix in a bottle for use.

The method of using all three mixtures is as follows:

Let a sufficient quantity of any one of them be

Method of curing Wounds upon the Knees.

poured into a gallypot, and thrown into the wound, by means of a syringe, twice a day, and immediately apply a pledget of lint, dipped in the same mixture, over the mouth of the wound, in order to keep the dressing in; then bandage the part tight with a proper compress and roller.

Wounds upon the *knees* are the most difficult to heal, in consequence of their being more exposed to bruises than any other limb. Where the cartilage, or bone, is not eroded (which may easily be discovered by introducing a probe), the most gentle means must be used to effect a cure: the above mixture (No. 130, p. 193), will, in most cases, be sufficient. Whenever the parts are swelled and inflamed, which is chiefly the case when the injury is first received, let the inflamed part be fomented with the recipe (No. 109, p. 166), and afterwards rubbed with the following

Where Bleeding, &c. is necessary.

(RECIPE, No. 131.)

Cooling and Bracing Mixture.

TAKE—Sal ammoniac, and nitre, of each half an ounce, in powder;
Wine vinegar, or old verjuice, half a pint:
Camphorated spirit, two ounces:
Mix them together in a bottle for use.

After this mixture has been well rubbed in, and the wound dressed with any of the aforesaid mixtures, and the dressing well secured with a proper roller, and *persevered in*, there is but little doubt but a speedy cure will be obtained. In all kind of ulcers attention should be paid to the morbid habit of body, with which they are generally attended. Bleeding and physic are the proper means to carry off these humours, and likewise to lessen inflammation. First, therefore, bleed, and give him a couple of mashes of scalded bran and warm water that day, the next morning give him the purging ball (No. 2, p. 11), and treat him as there directed. Wounds upon the joints,

in general, leave a stiffness, which may be removed by applying the blistering oils (No. 133, p. 202), or the mild astringent blistering ointment (No. 111, p. 167). Either of these blisters will be found sufficient, and must be applied as above directed.

CHAP. XXXV.

OF ULCERS.

It may be needless here to enter into a large description of ulcers; we shall, therefore, only notice the difference between internal and external ulcers. The first proceeds from a deprivation of the nutritious juices, which are hindered from flowing to the extremity of the vessels: in which case gentle purges must be given, and afterwards alterative medicines (such as the purge (No. 4,

Method of curing External Ulcers.

p. 14), and the alterative balls (No 42, p. 67), or (No. 86, p. 128), and (No. 87, p. 135), in the manner there mentioned. By strict attention to these rules, and a proper knowledge of the constitution, habit of body, and his disease, the practitioner will be enabled to administer them to great advantage. In some cases of long standing, where the blood has become corrupted, and symptoms of the farcy appear, it will be necessary first to give the horse the mercurial physic (No. 5, p. 23), and work it off with (No. 2, p. 11), lessened in quantity as there directed, and repeated at proper intervals.

External ulcers are a solution continually oozing from a soft part; for when it affects the harder parts it is called a *caries*. Ulcers, or wounds, so situated, are very often troublesome to treat. The method of cure is, first to remove the caries, by cutting it clean out with a knife, or otherwise by eating it out with caustics: in the former case the bleeding may be stopped by touching the part

with a skewer dipped in oil of vitriol, or aquafortis, or by applying the composition (No. 117, p. 177); or, if more convenient, a little blue vitriol may be powdered, and put into the wound, and a handful of alum-leather shavings applied over it, and properly secured on with a bandage, or roller. This dressing may remain on for ten or twelve hours; after which the wound may be dressed with the digestive ointment (No. 121, p. 182), or otherwise, according to its condition and situation. See Chap. XXXI. *(for wounds on the joints)*, and likewise Chap. XXX. *(for wounds in various parts)*. In the latter case, when it is found necessary to remove the caries by the application of caustics, the lunar caustic, or sublimate, may be resorted to; the method of using them must be according to the part of the body in which the ulcer may be seated.*

Ulcers, seated on parts where bandages can be applied, are much more easy to cure than such as

* See chapter on quitters, the poll-evil, and fistulas, *infra*.

are found on parts where the dressing cannot be supported.

The following is an efficacious medicine in cleansing foul ulcers, either on the joints, or the tendonous parts.

(RECIPE, No. 132.)

Caustic Mixture.

TAKE—Tincture of euphorbium, half an ounce;
Tincture of benzoin, one ounce and a half;
Sublimate, in powder, one drachm;
Spirit of salts, two drachms:
Mix them together in a bottle for use.

Let this be forced into the wound with a syringe, or, where the wound is sufficiently large, a pledget of lint may be soaked in the mixture, and applied to the bottom, and covered with a plaister made of digestive ointment spread on a pledget of tow, and secured with a proper bandage. What has been said respecting ulcers will be found adequate to answer every purpose.

Description of Bone-spavins and Ring-bones.

CHAP. XXXVI.

OF THE BONE-SPAVIN, RING-BONE, AND SPLINTS.

It will be needless to say much on the nature of these complaints, as they are so well known to every person who keeps horses.

The *bone-spavin* is a hard excrescence, or swelling, growing on the inside of the hock; such as are on the lower part of the hock seldom give the animal so much pain as those which are seated more deeply in the middle of the joint. *Ring-bones* are hard swellings on the lower part of the pastern, near the coronet, and, in general, extend round the fore part of the foot, in form of a ring; though it sometimes only appears on each side a little above the coronet, and then is termed splinters of a ring-bone. This disease generally takes its rise from the joining of the great and little pas-

Description of Splints.

tern bones, which causes a stiffness in the motion of the joint. *Spavins* and ring-bones, in general, are occasioned by strains; but, in some instances, they appear to be hereditary. The former are likewise frequently occasioned by a blow; and the latter from a stub, or a tread in winter from the shoes, when turned up for the frost.

Splints are hard excrescences growing on the shank-bone of a horse, and of various shapes and sizes. Those which are large, and press against the back sinew, in general cause a lameness, or a stiffness. Others (except those which are seated on, or near the joint) seldom occasion lameness. The treatment will be nearly similar in all the above cases. When any of these excrescences first make their appearance, and for some time before, the horse will be considerably lame, and requires a man of judgment to find out the part where he is lame. The cure must first be attempted by gentle means. The following blistering oils may be efficaciously employed.

Recipe—Blister for the Cure of Spavins, &c. &c.

(RECIPE, No. 133.)

TAKE—Egyptiacum, and wine vinegar, of each two ounces;

Water of pure ammonia, spirit of turpentine, and oil of origanum, of each one ounce;

Euphorbium, and cantharides, of each two drachms;

Glass, powdered and sifted, one drachm:

Put them in a bottle, and, when used, let them be well shaken together.

This blister must be well rubbed on the part affected with the hand, for half an hour at a time, and for six or seven mornings successively. This recipe is certainly one of the best that can be formed out of the materia medica, and deserves the highest commendation. The powdered glass being added to it very much assists the medicine by its friction on the part; the skin becomes *roughed*, and in a small measure divided. It will not only cure spavins, ring-bones, and splints, in their infancy, but when they are obstinate, and of

long standing. It operates by blistering and sweating the part; it opens the pores, and makes way for the more powerful parts of the blister to penetrate through the ligamental purse which surrounds the joint. The author has frequently used this mixture for callous sinews, and in strains of long standing; and has always found it to be a medicine of the first consideration. Much might be said in recommendation of this mixture; but every person that has occasion to make use of it, will soon be convinced of its good effects.

The following is a very good recipe for splints and spavins when they are *first perceived.*

(RECIPE, No. 134.)

Repellent Mixture.

TAKE—Oil of origanum, one ounce;
Spirit of turpentine, half an ounce;
White vitriol, in powder, two drachms;
Glass, powdered and sifted, one drachm;
Put them in a bottle for use.

Method of curing the Bone-spavin, Splints, &c.

Let this be well rubbed on the part affected with the *finger ends* (taking a small quantity of the powders each time), for six or seven mornings together. In all the above cases, where the callus is not very large, and the pain has been, in part, removed by the application of the above-mentioned medicines, firing will, for the most part, answer the end. After which operation let the part fired be spread all over with the blistering ointment (No. 113, p. 171) for three successive mornings. The horse must have his head tied to the rack, so as not to reach it with his mouth, lest he bite it (which will blister his mouth, and likewise blemish the part). He may stand tied for five or six hours, and then let him be untied, and have his liberty as before. In three or four days after the last time of dressing, he may be turned into a straw-yard, if in winter, or to grass, if at the spring of the year, for two or three months.

In very obstinate cases, of long standing, and where the callus is large, and the part full of

Treatment to be observed in obstinate Cases.

pain, and none of the aforesaid medicines has been able to remove it, the following more powerful method *must be strictly attended to.*

First clip the hair; after this it has been usual to stamp them with an iron instrument for that purpose; but from the hardness of the blow shaking the part, it often does more harm than good. The best method is to prick the callous part all over as full of holes as possible, with a bodkin, or a sharp instrument about an inch long: to this may be fixed a bit of cork, or elder, in order to prevent the instrument from going deeper than the callous substance, yet it should always be permitted to pass through it. This done, bathe the part with vinegar; and when the blood is stopped, apply the following

(RECIPE, No. 135.)

Strong Blistering Ointment.

TAKE—Blistering ointment (No. 113, p. 171), one ounce;

Recipe—Blistering Ointment.

Cantharides, in powder, one drachm;
Oil of origanum, two drachms;
Common salt, in powder, one drachm;
Mix them together, then add,
Oil of vitriol, one drachm;
Mix, and add,
Water of pure ammonia, two drachms:
Mix the whole together, and put them in a gallypot for use.

Or the following may be applied, if thought more proper.

(RECIPE, No. 136.)

Take—Blistering ointment (No. 113, p. 171), one ounce;
Cantharides, in powder, two drachms;
Blue vitriol, and white vitriol, in powder, of each one drachm;
Sublimate, half a drachm, in powder;
Egyptiacum, half an ounce;
Oil of origanum, two drachms:
Mix them well together, and put them in a pot for use.

Recipe—Blistering Charge to be applied after the Ointment.

This last we have found a most excellent blister in all concrete substances of these kinds, particularly those of splints and bone-spavins.

Either of the two must be worked in with the spatula, by a little at a time, for half an hour together, and repeated every morning for four or five times. After the first time of using the ointment, it will only require to be spread on, and a small bit of hog's lard may be rubbed round the edge, to prevent it from spreading any further. When this treatment is finished, and the part has become dry, the following blistering charge may be applied to advantage.

(RECIPE, No. 137.)

TAKE—White pitch, and black pitch, of each four ounces;

Common plaister with gums, two ounces;

Oxycroceum plaister, and strengthening plaister, of each one ounce;

Treatment to be observed after the Application of Medicine.

Cantharides, and euphorbium, in powder, of each two drachms:

Dissolve the plaisters together, then add the two last, and stir them all well together.

This charge must be spread on the part just before it sets, and a flannel, or some short wool, be immediately applied over the whole. In the course of a day or two the horse may be turned out to grass for two or three months. If a flannel is applied and stitched on, the stitches may be cut in one month after; and if any lameness still remain after he has been his full time at grass, he may be fetched up, and the blister and charge be repeated as before. This method of treatment will be sufficient to cure most spavins, ring-bones, and splints, of three or four years standing, after other methods have failed.

Cause of the Curb, and Method of Cure.

CHAP. XXXVII.

OF THE CURB.

This affection of the limbs proceeds from the juncture of the same bones as the spavin, and rises on the back part of the hind leg, a little below the hock, where it forms a considerable tumor. It, in general, is occasioned by a strain, attended with inflammation; from which there is often left behind a deposit of coagulable lymph' that causes a hardness to remain. When the curb is first perceived, the cure may easily be performed by cooling and bracing applications, such as are used for strains in the back sinews. See (No. 107, p. 163), (No. 108, p. 165), or (No. 110, p. 167). After the application of any one of the aforesaid medicines for eight or ten days,

Directions for firing the Curb.

if the pain and substance still continue, recourse must be had to more powerful medicines.

In such case, let the hair be clipped off, and the blistering oils (No. 133, p. 202) be well rubbed in as there directed, for five or six mornings together.

This is a most powerful medicine for curbs. After blistering, it is always necessary to give the horse two or three months rest out of doors. Curbs of long standing, that become hard and callous, frequently require firing; which, if done by a *neat hand*, seldom leaves much blemish, especially if the following method be observed.

Let the irons be thin and smooth on the edge, but never made too hot: then take your hot iron, rub the edge smooth, and pass it gently all round the outside of the curb, so as to form it in the middle of the circle; then fire three strokes down-

ward, one down the main tendon, and one on each side, then across, in the same manner as directed for firing on the sinews. Afterwards apply the blister (No. 113, p. 171) as above directed. A horse should have proper rest after operations of this kind; and ought to be turned into a straw-yard, or out to grass. The latter is preferable.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

OF TUMORS, OR IMPOSTHUMES.

Tumors, or imposthumes, are swellings arising from external injuries, or internal causes. Those arising from external accidents are attended with inflammation, more or less, according to its severity. They, in general, proceed from blows; and it is necessary, at first, to treat them with astrin-

Recipe—For the Cure of Tumors.

gent applications: let the part, therefore, be well rubbed with the bracing mixtures (No. 107, p. 163), or (No. 108, p. 165); if these do not repel the tumor in the course of the week, and the latter appear to proceed towards a state of suppuration, the following will be found more eligible.

(RECIPE, No. 138.)

TAKE—Opodeldoc, water of pure ammonia, and spirit of turpentine, of each two ounces;
Olive oil, three ounces;
Oil of origanum, one ounce:
Mix them together in a bottle for use.

This mixture may be well rubbed on, once or twice a day; and if on a part where a bandage can be applied, it will be adviseable to employ one. When the extravasated blood cannot be dispersed, the best way is to open the skin, and let out the grumes, which may then be dressed with the digestive ointment (No. 121, p. 182), or the digestive oils (No. 119, p. 179), in the same manner as there directed.

Treatment and Method of Cure.

When critical tumors, or swellings, arise from internal causes, such as fevers, &c. they must not be dispersed, except they fall on the lower limbs, as the pastern, or the coffin-joint, so that the horse is in danger of being foundered. In this case it will be proper to give him one or two doses of physic; and to foment the part with (No. 109, p. 166) twice a day; afterwards rub in the above mixture (No. 138, p. 212), and bandage the part with a flannel roller: by this method the joint will be kept in a state of continual breathing. If the swelling appears on the poll, behind the ears, under the jaws, withers, or in the groin, and also is considerable, attended with inflammation, it must be encouraged with the softening ointment (No. 125, p. 186), and a poultice made of rye flour, boiled in milk, and a proper quantity of elder, or marshmallow ointment added to it, or, if thought more adviseable, foment the part with (No. 123, p. 184), two or three times a day; after each time rub in a small quantity of the aforesaid softening ointment. As soon as the mat-

ter is formed, the tumor may be opened with a hot iron, or a lancet, and afterwards dressed with the abovementioned digestive ointment, or oils.

Wounds of this kind seldom require tenting with digestive medicines longer than until a good matter is formed, and the swelling subsides: it may then be healed with the compound tincture (No. 116, p. 176), applied with a feather; after which the wound may be sprinkled with an equal quantity of burnt alum, bole armenic, and powdered resin mixed together. If any superfluous or proud flesh should appear, while under treatment with digestives, it may be removed by touching the part with lunar-caustic, or butter of antimony.

Causes of the Poll-evil, and Method of Cure.

CHAP. XXXIX.

ON THE POLL-EVIL.

THE poll-evil is an abscess near the poll of a horse, formed in the sinews, between the poll-bone, and the upper vertebra of the neck. It generally proceeds from bruises, or strains, by drawing; and at other times from imposthumes, or a translation of matter in fevers. This last is the most difficult to cure. When it proceeds from any external violence, it may be easily cured by rubbing the part well once a day with the bracing mixture (No. 107, p. 163), or (No. 108, p. 165). Afterwards bleed, and give him a gentle purge; and, if necessary, repeat it two or three times. After proper purging, bleeding, and the application of the above astringent mixtures, a cure may be expected in most recent cases.

Method of Cure.

But if the tumor, or swelling, does not begin to abate in a fortnight's time after this treatment, let all the hair be clipped off, and well rubbed with the blistering ointment (No. 113, p. 171) for three or four successive mornings, an hour each time. This will either bring it to a suppuration, or otherwise soon disperse it. If the swelling proceed to suppurate, and matter be properly formed, which will be easily discerned by pressing the finger on the part, it must be opened with a sharp knife, made for the purpose of opening wounds. There is no danger in cutting, provided care is taken not to cut the main tendon, or sinew, which supports the head, and runs under the mane. To avoid this accident, let the horse's nose be twitched, and lifted up to slacken the tendon; for if his nose be hooked in, the tendon will be confined down, so as to prevent the finger being introduced under it. After the wound has been examined, and the operator finds himself able to introduce one of the fingers of the left hand under the tendon, he should, with a sharp knife in his

Directions for cutting, where necessary.

right hand, introduce it into the wound, close to the finger; and while he supports the sinew with his finger, he should cut up to the poll-bone, and from thence along the side of the mane as far as it appears hollow, or ulcerated. It may easily be ascertained how far the ulcer extends before the tumor is cut, for so far as the swelling reaches, it is always ulcerated under the tendon. The operation of cutting ought to be done by a little at a time, constantly feeling with the finger where the tendon lies.

If both sides be bad they must be treated in the same manner. [The chief danger that attends this operation is the cutting the tendon; for if the latter be cut, it will instantly let down the horse's head, and then he will be of no more use.] This being done, the finger may be run along under the sinew, in order to find whether there be any roughness, or decayed bones, left behind, which must be taken out with a drawing knife. When

Recipes—To be applied after cutting.

the above is performed, let the wound be dressed with the following styptic mixture.

(RECIPE, No. 139.)

TAKE—Oil of vitriol, one ounce;
Spirit of salts, half an ounce;
Sublimate, in powder, two drachms;
Mix, and put them in a bottle for use.

First cleanse the wound, and then dress it with a skewer dipped in the above styptic; a small wooden spatula, made in the shape of a case-knife, may be introduced into the wound; and if twisted a little to one side, will admit of a small quantity of the styptic being poured in, so as to extend under the tendon: afterwards it may be dressed with the following compound mixture.

(RECIPE, No. 140.)

Compound Mixture.

TAKE—Tincture of myrrh, egyptiacum, and spirit of turpentine, of each two ounces;

Recipe—Scalding Mixture after cleansing the Wound.

Oil of vitriol, half an ounce:
Mix the vitriol gradually in a pot that will hold four times the quantity; after put them in a bottle for use.

As soon as the wound is dressed with this styptic, two or three tents, or dossels, of tow may be dipped into it, and put into the wound with a probe: let this dressing remain till next day, then take it out, cleanse the wound, and dress it with the following ointment.

(RECIPE, No. 141.

Scalding Mixture.

TAKE—Tar, mutton suet, and rosin, of each four ounces;
Bees wax, two ounces;
Melt them all together; then add,
Spirit of turpentine, four ounces;
Distilled verdigrease, in powder, one ounce and a half:
Mix, and stir them all well together till nearly cold.

Method of Cure.

Before this ointment is used, the abscess must be well cleansed with a sponge and warm water: then dress the wound again with a skewer dipped in the styptic (No. 139, p. 218); after, take a sufficient quantity of the ointment, and put it into an iron ladle furnished with a spout, and while another person heats it over the fire, take a wooden spatula about an inch and a half, or two inches broad, and put it into the wound; then, with your left hand, hold it edgewise, so as to open it sufficiently, and with your right hand pour into the abscess the ointment whilst scalding hot. This being done, lay a pledget of tow lengthwise along the top of the wound, and close it together with three or four stitches. This dressing must remain a fortnight; after which let it be well washed with warm water, and scalded again as before; and at the expiration of three weeks the hot mixture must be repeated the same as before. The wound should never be meddled with between the dressings, only take care to keep his neck clean. The wound will, in general, run

for three or four weeks after the last time of dressing. This method the author has tried in very bad cases, and never found it to fail, if properly dressed. If any fungous, or proud flesh, should appear between the times of dressing, it may be touched with the styptic (No. 139, p. 218). After the horse has been dressed a third time, it will be proper to take some blood from him, and to give him a purging ball or two; such as (No. 2, p. 11), or (No. 4, p. 14). Afterwards he may have a few of the balls (No. 28, p. 49), which will be found excellent to purify the blood.

CHAP. XL.

OF THE FISTULA, AND BRUISES IN THE WITHERS.

THIS is a kind of ulcer, which generally begins on the top of the withers, and is small at the first,

but soon enlarges and spreads on one or both sides. It commonly proceeds from bruises, occasioned by the collar, or the saddle, and sometimes from blows given by accident. I have known some that have proceeded from a bad habit of body, which have proved the most difficult to cure.

The fistula is easily prevented, if attended to in time, under proper treatment; but when left to the management of unskilful persons, they, for the most part, terminate in very obstinate ulcers: if early attended to, the cure must first be attempted by taking a sufficient quantity of blood from the horse; then rub the swelled part twice a day with the bracing, or repelling, mixture (No. 107, p. 163), or (No. 108, p. 165), and immediately take a large fork full of hot horsedung from the middle of the dunghill, and apply it to the swelling, then cover it with a rug, and gird it on with a surcingle. By this method very severe tumors of this kind have been removed in a few

days. But if the swelling arises from a bad habit of body, as stated above, or a critical translation of matter in fevers, repellents must be omitted, and the swelling must be assisted by softening applications, in order to bring it forward to a state of suppuration. Let the tumor be well rubbed every morning and night with the ointment (No. 125, p. 186), or the blistering oils (No. 124, p. 185), and immediately after rubbing the part with either of these mixtures, apply a fork full of hot dung as above. This method will soon bring it to a proper state for opening, or otherwise it may be permitted to break of itself; and afterwards the orifice may be enlarged with a lancet, which will prevent any matter from being confined therein. Then dress the wound with the styptic mixture (No. 139, p. 218), and afterwards with the scalding mixture (No. 141, p. 219). This ointment will not have occasion to be made so very hot for fistulas as for the poll-evil; but yet it must be dressed in the same manner as there directed, twice a week. As soon as the wound discharges

good matter, and the swelling has subsided, the wound in this state generally looks wide and gaping; when all the vacant parts become filled with sound flesh, it will be proper to heal it with the compound tincture (No. 116, p. 176), which may be done by anointing the part with a feather dipped in the same; and afterwards sprinkle over the wound the following healing and drying powders.

(RECIPE, No. 142.)

TAKE—Burnt alum, and white vitriol, of each half an ounce, in powder;
Bole armenic, white lead, and yellow resin, of each two ounces, in powder;
Powder and mix them all together.

All wounds of this kind must be dressed once or twice a day with the tincture and these powders.

Warbles are small, hard tumors, which appear on horses backs in the summer season, and are

chiefly occasioned by the saddle. They, in general, proceed from heats and colds in travelling. The cure will be easily performed by rubbing the parts with the bracing mixture (No. 107, p. 163), or the following lotion.

(RECIPE, No. 143.)

Cooling Lotion.

TAKE—Camphorated spirit of wine, four ounces;
Acetated litharge, and tincture of opium, of each one ounce:
Mix them in a bottle for use.

This will be found an excellent medicine for warbles, and all kinds of bruises occasioned by the saddle.

SITFASTS.

These generally proceed from the saddle, or collar, pinching the parts on which they press; and may be easily cured by applying the mixture (No. 107, p. 163), or the above (No. 143); but

if the skin become horny, it may be cut out, and the place well rubbed with the nitrated ointment (No. 32, p. 52) once a day. Or, if thought more proper, it may be dressed with the compound tincture (No. 116, p. 176), and the last mentioned powders (No. 142, p. 224). By this method the practitioner will be enabled to perform cures in every case.

CHAP. XLI.

GREASE, CROWN-SCAB, AND RAT-TAIL.

The grease is a disorder well known to most persons who keep horses. It makes its appearance at the latter end of the year, and during the winter season. This disease may proceed from different causes; as, debility in the system, a gross habit of body, a relaxation of the vessels, and a bad disposition of the blood and juices.

Further Symptoms, and Method of Cure.

The grease is frequently owing to the negligence of the groom, in not keeping his limbs clean and dry, and giving them that hand rubbing, which they require several times in the course of the day, to promote perspiration and the circulation of the blood in those parts; a due regard to this would prove a great preventive of this complaint.

The symptoms indicating the grease are, swelling of the limbs, and a sharp eruption, which discharges a fetid matter, somewhat like melted glue. When the horse's heels are first observed to swell, while he stands in the stable, and to go down with exercise, let them be well washed when he comes in with soap-suds, chamberley, or vinegar and water; and the parts afterwards rubbed incessantly for a considerable time. The rubbing with the palm of the hand may be repeated three or four times a day, in order to prevent the stagnation of blood and humours obstructing the vessels in those parts. After this hand rubbing,

Recipes—For preventing Horses greasing at the Heels.

let the parts be well rubbed with the following mixture.

(RECIPE, No. 144.)

TAKE—Vinegar, half a pint;
Water of pure ammonia, two ounces;
Bole armenic, and white vitriol, in powder, of each one ounce:
Mix them together in a vial for use.

The above is a powerful mixture in repelling inflammation, bracing the fibres, strengthening the vessels, and preventing horses from greasing at the heels. Or, in its stead, the following wash may be used, which will be found of less expense, and of equal efficacy in preventing the grease.

(RECIPE, No. 145.)

TAKE—Alum, four ounces;
Blue vitriol, and white vitriol, of each two ounces;
Bole armenic, one ounce;

Instructions where much affected.

Powder, and mix them all together in a large pot; then

Pour a quart of boiling water upon the ingredients; stir them until they are all dissolved, and put them in a bottle for use.

A small quantity of this wash may be rubbed on the part affected every night and morning, after the horse's heels have been well cleansed from dirt. Horses that grease considerably at the heels, must first have all the hair clipped off as close as possible, and their heels be washed with burnt chamberley; then let them stand half an hour after, and rub the parts well (where he greases) with the following sharp water.

(RECIPE, No. 146.)

TAKE—Rosemary, thyme, sage, of each one large handful;

Boil them in five gallons of soft water to four, then strain through a flannel; and add,

Alum, and green vitriol, in powder, of each three pounds and a half;

Dressing for Greasy Heels.

Blue vitriol, half a pound;
White vitriol, four ounces; all in fine powder: the powders must be added to the above liquors while hot, and the whole be well stirred till the powders are all dissolved, when they may be put into a bottle for use.

This, as well as (No. 145, p. 228) is a powerful medicine in checking the progress of this disease. When the heels have been well dressed with the above sharp water, or (No. 145, p. 228), take proper pledgets, made of tow, or hurds, and spread them with the following ointment; then apply them on the part that greases, and bandage them on with a flannel roller, or an old stocking-leg. This done, let it be bandaged a second time, either with strong list, or with broad tape.

(RECIPE, No. 147.)

Take—Honey, and hog's lard, of each one pound;
Balsam of sulphur, two ounces;

Poultice, where necessary.

Tar, one pound;
Melt them all together; then add,
White vitriol, and sugar of lead, of each two ounces, in powder;
Alum, in powder, one pound and a half:
Mix all together, and stir till cold.

The above dressing must stay on forty-eight hours; at the end of that time repeat the sharp water, with fresh pledgets of the ointment as before. Three dressings, with these applications, are, in general, sufficient to cure, though the case be ever so bad. It sometimes may be necessary to poultice the parts for two or three days before the above applications are resorted to, and for this purpose the following will be found suitable.

(RECIPE, No. 148.)

Take—Of coarse flour, bread, or bran, a sufficient quantity, and boil it in old milk to a proper consistency; then add,
Hog's lard, two ounces;
Venice turpentine, one ounce;

Recipe—Ointment for scratched Heels.

Alum, in fine powder, two ounces:
Mix them all together, and apply the poultice warm to the part.

This will be found sufficient to cure the grease in most recent cases. The following ointment will be very suitable for gentlemen who keep a number of hunters, or hackneys, in the stable during the winter.

(RECIPE, No. 149.)

Ointment for scratched Heels.

TAKE—Hog's lard, one pound;
White lead, four ounces;
Alum, in fine powder, two ounces;
White vitriol, one ounce;
Sugar of lead, half an ounce;
Olive oil, three ounces:
Grind all the powders in a marble mortar with the oil, or on a painter's slab; then add the lard, and work the whole together till united.

Directions for Internal Management.

This is a neat composition, and very proper to keep in the stable during the winter: it will not only be found useful for greasy and scratched heels, but also for stubs and treads of every description. A small quantity must be rubbed on the part affected every night and morning, in slight cases; but in treads, or wounds upon the heels, it will be best to spread the ointment on pledgets of tow, and secure them with bandages, in the same manner as the ointment (No. 147, p. 230).

Having thus discussed the *external treatment* of this disease, we now proceed to its *internal management*, which is of equal importance.

First, let the horse be bled from two to three, or four, quarts, according to his size and strength; and then give him the following diuretic drink.

(RECIPE, No. 150.)

TAKE—Yellow resin, in powder, six ounces;

Recipe—Diuretic Drink for Cart or Waggon Horse

Juniper berries, bruised, and carraway seeds, in powder, of each two ounces;

Nitre, and turmeric, in powder, of each one ounce:

Mix them in a quart of cold ale, and give it fasting in the morning.

This drink is more calculated for cart, or waggon horses, than for hacks, or hunters; its strength may be very much increased by adding one or two ounces of spirit of turpentine, and for heavy horses that swell much at the heels it will be found of great advantage. Give the drink fasting in the morning; let him stand without meat for two hours after, then give him meat and water as usual. The day following give him as much cold water as he will drink, with moderate exercise. Repeat the drink every third morning for three or four times. We shall now proceed to give different recipes for diuretic balls, which will be found of great use to such horses as are inclined to swell, or grease, at the heels.

Recipes—Diuretic Balls for preventing the Grease.

(RECIPE, No. 151.)

TAKE—Yellow resin, in powder, half a pound;
Sal prunella, in powder, ten ounces;
Prepared kali, seven ounces;
Oil of juniper, two ounces;
Castile soap, one pound and a half:
Beat them into a mass for balls, with a sufficient quantity of honey.

Two ounces of this mass are sufficient for one ball, and one may be given to the horse every third day.

(RECIPE, No. 152.)

TAKE—Yellow resin, in powder, half a pound;
Nitre, in powder, and Venice turpentine, of each six ounces;
Liquorice-powder, ginger, fresh powdered, and Castile soap, of each half a pound;
Oil of juniper, two ounces;
Treacle, or honey, sufficient to make them into a mass for balls. Each ball to weigh two ounces.

Recipe—A Diuretic Ball, and Directions for administering.

These balls are to be given in the same manner as the former: they will be found equally well calculated to remove obstructions in the urinary passages, and will also prevent inflammatory tumors from settling in the heels of horses.

(RECIPE, No. 153.)

TAKE—Nitre, yellow resin, and crocus of antimony, of each one pound, in fine powder;
Castile soap, sliced, one pound;
Balsam of capivi, two ounces;
Venice turpentine, six ounces;
Liquorice-powder, and ginger, fresh powdered, of each four ounces:
Beat them all together, with a sufficient quantity of treacle, into a proper consistency; then form them into balls, weighing two ounces each.

One ball of either of the three preceding recipes may be given every third day, until the horse has taken four or five balls: then leave off for a week; and, if necessary, repeat them again. His

How to cure the Crown-Scab.

meat and water may be cold, as usual. If a cure is not speedily performed by these applications, it will be proper to give him two or three doses of physic: such as (No. 2, p. 11), or (No. 3, p. 12); after which the diuretic balls may be given, and his legs be dressed, as above directed. By these methods horses that grease at the heels will, in general, be cured, though the disease be ever so bad, or of long standing.

THE CROWN-SCAB

Is a humour that breaks round the coronet, producing a scurviness and itching: it may be cured in the same manner as the grease, by applying the poultice (No. 148, p. 231), and the sharp-water (No. 145, p. 228), or (No. 146, p. 229), and afterwards the ointment (No. 147, p. 230). Sometimes the author has found it necessary to make use of the mercurial ointment (No. 32, p. 52), or (39, p. 62), which must be well rubbed on the part before the ointment and water for the grease are applied.

Description of the Rat-tail.

RAT-TAIL.

This disease generally takes its course from the pastern to the middle of the shanks, and is so called from the resemblance it bears to the tail of a rat. Sometimes it is *moist*, and at others *dry;* in the former case, it must be treated in the same manner as for the grease; and, in the latter, with the mercurial ointment (No. 32, p. 52), or (No. 39, p. 62), which must be well rubbed on the part affected once or twice a day.

CHAP. XLII.

WIND-GALLS, BLOOD, OR BOG-SPAVINS.

The wind-gall is a flatulent, or windy tumor, that yields to the pressure of the finger; which being removed, the tumor again returns. These swellings are visible to the eye, and are seated on

Method of curing Wind-galls.

both sides of the back sinew, a little above the fetlocks, both on the fore and on the hind legs. The cure must be undertaken in the following manner.

First, clip off the hair, and then rub on the part the blistering ointment (No. 113, p. 171) every morning for three or four days together. In the course of a few days, or as soon as the part that has been blistered becomes dry, let the horse be turned out to grass for a month or six weeks; but, if in winter, let him be kept in a straw-yard for the same time. This method of treatment rarely fails entirely to remove these flatulent tumors; but the most effectual way of dispersing them, so that they shall not return a second time, will be, neatly to fire the part, and blister it for three or four mornings together with the blistering ointment above mentioned, and in a few days after he may be turned out to grass as before directed.

Description and Symptoms of the Bog-Spavin.

BOG-SPAVIN.

This is generally (though falsely) called a blood-spavin: it is a tumor which makes its appearance on the inside of the hough, and gives way to the pressure of the finger, but recovers its shape on the removal of the latter. The bog-spavin arises from a strain in the hock-joint, occasioned by hard riding, drawing, leaping, &c. Sometimes young horses will strain themselves by galloping about, when in their pastures; by which the capsular ligament that surrounds the joint is divided, and the synovia discharges itself into the bend of the hock, where it is retained in a bag, or cyst. In this complaint the horse goes stiff, or lame, in the joint, when first contracted. It is always attended with inflammation more or less, which may be felt by applying the hand to the part. Sometimes it is so considerable as to extend all round the hock-joint, with violent pain and swelling: in this case it must be fomented with (No. 123, p. 184), and the mixed oils (No. 120, p. 180) be rubbed on immediately after.

Recipe—Liniment generally applied.

Let these be applied twice a day, until the inflammation and swelling subside; but if it mature, and go on to a state of suppuration, it must at first be treated as for fresh wounds,* and afterwards in the same manner as wounds on the joint.† The bog-spavin, however, seldom puts on so alarming a nature. If the horse's leg be lifted up, shaken, or turned about, the bones will grate together as if they were bare. The common method of cure, except in the aforesaid case, must be with the following liniment.

(RECIPE, No. 154.)

TAKE—Old urine, two quarts;

Soft soap, six ounces;

Boil them together till they acquire the consistence of an ointment, or liniment; and put it in a pot for use. When this liniment is used, add

Two ounces of water of pure ammonia, to four ounces of the liniment; put them in a bottle, and shake them well for use.

* See Chap. XXX. † See Chap. XXXI.

Recipe—Liniment and Method of Application.

Or the following may be used in its stead.

(RECIPE, No. 155.)

Liniment.

TAKE—Soft soap, two ounces;
Spirit of hartshorn, four ounces;
Stir them well together in a marble mortar; add
Spirit of turpentine, four ounces;
Oil of origanum, one ounce;
Strong camphorated spirit of wine, four ounces:
Mix them all together, and put them in a phial for use.

Either of these mixtures must be rubbed on the spavin, every night and morning, for a fortnight, or three weeks; by which time it will generally be removed, if taken in time. The author has also frequently made use of the bracing mixture (No. 107, p. 163), and (No. 108, p. 165), for tumors of this description, which by their repelling quality have frequently been removed in a short

Stages of the Disease, and Methods of Cure.

time. When the tumor, or spavin, is of long standing, and the inflammation has entirely subsided, the following operation may be performed with success: a small orifice may be made with a lancet about the middle of the tumor, a little on one side of the vein, by which means a large quantity of slimy matter will be discharged, of a wheyish colour. As soon as the matter is squeezed out with the finger and thumb, take an equal quantity of egyptiacum, and tincture of benzoin, or wound balsam, mix them together, then force it into the wound with a syringe, and the blistering ointment (No. 113, p. 171); rub all round the outside of the wound for three mornings together. The wound should never be dressed after the first time, lest an inflammation should be brought on, and endanger a discharge of synovia, or joint-oil: the horse must be kept in the stable a week, or a fortnight, until the wound is quite healed. This done, he may be turned out to grass for six or eight weeks.

Further Directions for Cure.

If the part appear weak at that time, firing will be of great service, if it be neatly done; and the blistering charge (No. 114, p. 172) applied all round the joint; after which he may be turned out to grass for the same space of time as before: then if the charge be covered with a flannel, the stitches may be cut, and the charge permitted to fall off of itself. It should here be noticed, that if the spavin be opened when it first appears, dangerous consequences will result. The matter then discharged is of a brownish colour, and sometimes tinged with blood; but when it is of long standing, there is no danger in opening the tumor. By strict attention to the aforesaid rules the bog-spavin may be cured, though of ever so long standing.

CHAP. XLIII.

MALLENDERS AND SALLENDERS.

MALLENDERS and sallenders are synonymous terms for the same disease: the former appears in the bend of the knee, the latter in the bend of the hough; and discharges a sharp, corrosive, indigested matter. Mallenders often occasion lameness, and stiffness in the joints, which frequently cause them to stumble. These complaints are easily removed by the same treatment as those made use of for horses that grease at the heels. First clip off the hair, then wash the part with old chamberley, or soap and water, and let him stand half an hour after; then rub the part well with the sharp-water (No. 146, p. 229), or (No. 145, p. 228); then take pledgets of tow, or hurds, spread with the ointment (No. 147, p. 230), and apply it over the cracks, and bandage

Necessary Treatment to be observed.

them on with a flannel roller, or one made of an old stocking. Dress them once a day till they are well, which is seldom longer than three or four days. If two ounces of the ointment (No. 149, p. 232), and one ounce of the ointment of nitrated silver (No. 32, p. 52) be mixed together, it will make an excellent ointment for tumors of this description: a small quantity may be rubbed on the part affected every night and morning. If in the winter, the horse must be kept in the stable during the time of cure, and take from two to four quarts of blood from him, according to his size and strength. Likewise give him a diuretic ball (No. 151, p. 233), (No. 152, p. 235), or (No. 153, p. 236), every third morning until he has taken four or five. The horse should neither work, nor have exercise with these bandages about his legs, but let them be taken off, and fresh dressings applied when he comes in.

Description, and Method of Cure.

CHAP. XLIV.

LAMPAS.

THE lampas is an excrescence on the first bar in the roof of the horse's mouth. The cure is generally performed by burning it out with a hot iron; but it requires care, and a man of judgment, to perform operations of this kind. Farriers, in general, are too apt to take more out than is necessary; care, however, must be taken not to burn out more than the first bar in the roof of his mouth, and not too deep. Afterwards rub his mouth, or the part seared, with common salt. It would be much better for the animal, to omit burning them out, and to wash his mouth once or twice a day with the following mixture.

(RECIPE, No. 156.)

TAKE—Nitre, half an ounce;

Burnt alum, and bole armenic, in powder, of each one ounce;

Cure of the Lampas continued.

Honey, two ounces :
Put them in a pitcher, and then pour a pint of boiling vinegar upon them ; when cold, put them in a bottle for use.

The mouth must be washed with this mixture once or twice a day, which may be done by fastening a linen rag round the end of a stick, dipping it in the mixture, and introducing it into his mouth. This will take away the soreness, and harden his mouth, from which there will be no necessity to remove the lampas by actual cautery.

CHAP. XLV.

BARBS.

Barbs are small excrescences, or superfluous flesh, found under the tongues of horses, which are easily discovered by drawing them on

Description, and Method of Removal.

one side. The method of cure is to cut them off, and rub the parts with a little salt. The day after they may be dressed with (No. 156, p. 247), if any soreness remains.

CHAP. XLVI.

WOLVES-TEETH, BY SOME CALLED EYE-TEETH.

This is a small tooth appearing on the upper jaw, at the distance of about half an inch, or an inch, from the grinders; sometimes on one side, and at other times on both sides. These teeth are seldom found in young horses; but old horses are sometimes subject to them. They are supposed to affect the eyes at different times; they must be removed either by the application of a hammer and chissel made for the purpose, or by filing them down level with the gums.

Cause of a Horse slavering at the Mouth.

CHAP. XLVII.

THE TEETH, OR GRINDERS.

Horses, that are kept on dry meat, will often be found to champ their hay and corn, slaver at the mouth, and frequently to put their meat out again. This is occasioned by some fault in the grinders, or otherwise from the canker. In the former case it will be easily discovered by examining the internal parts of the mouth, as there will sometimes be considerable holes, or wounds, cut with his grinders in the weaks of his mouth. Let his grinders be filed quite smooth on that side next the sores, with a file made for the purpose, smooth on one side, lest it tear the weaks off his mouth. This being done, let his mouth be dressed once or twice a day with the mixture (No. 156, p. 247), or that used for the canker in the mouth (No. 157, p. 251), as there directed.

Causes and Cure of the Canker.

CHAP. XLVIII.

CANKER IN THE MOUTH.

THE canker is generally owing to the bridle being rusty, and may easily be known by the little blotches, or brown specks, which appear on the tongue and other parts of the mouth. If, however, the disease is not caused by the bridle-bit, it appears in small, white specks, and in time will spread nearly over the whole of the mouth, and occasion irregular ulcers. The following will be found an effectual cure for this complaint,

(RECIPE, No. 157.)

A Gargle Mixture,

TAKE—Wine vinegar, half a pint;

Burnt alum, and common salt, of each one ounce;

Bole armenic, half an ounce;

Mix, and shake them together in a bottle for use.

How to dress a Canker in the Mouth.

It will be proper to dress the horse's mouth with this mixture, every morning and evening, in the following manner. Take a small cane, or a piece of whalebone, half a yard long, and tie a linen rag, or a little tow, round one end; then dip it into the mixture, and pass it up his mouth, and gently remove it to all the affected parts, let him champ it well about in his mouth; after which let him fast an hour, then give him meat as usual.

CHAP. XLIX.

NARROW-HEELS.

NARROW-HEELS are generally natural defects, and are often rendered incurable by *bad shoeing*. Farriers, in general, are very faulty in applying their drawing knives to the feet of narrow-heeled

Points to be observed in Narrow-heeled Horses.

horses, frequently to such a degree, as to make the blood start all over the sole of the foot: though this method may ease the foot of pain for a time, yet by taking away its support, it causes them to contract much faster. This practice is very destructive to the feet of horses, and, in general, bring on a permanent lameness, called the founder in the feet. *The foot should be pared as little as possible*, the rotten, or decayed, parts only being removed, and not too much hollowed in shoeing. If the feet be hard and dry, they must be filled up every night with the following composition. *The horse should never work, or be taken to exercise with stuffing in his feet;* let all, therefore, be taken out, and, when he returns, fresh stuffing should be put in.

(RECIPE, No. 158.)

TAKE—Tar, and hog's lard, of each four ounces;
Common turpentine, one ounce:
Melt them together in an iron ladle

Methods of preserving the Hoof.

First dip a few pledgets of hurds into this mixture, while warm, and stop up the horse's feet; then take two bits of sticks (commonly called splints), and put each end crossways under the shoe. Where horses' hoofs are dry and brittle, it is a common, but injudicious, practice among grooms to oil, or grease them, by which means many a good foot has been spoiled. The best method of preserving the hoofs is, to wash them in old urine once or twice a day, which will strengthen and cause the hoof to grow: this treatment will also prevent it from cracking, or breaking, after the shells are first rasped off, and will so rust the nails, that a clinch will seldom start from the time of shoeing, till the animal requires again to be shod. Where, however, the hoofs are constantly greased, or oiled, every day, the clinches will sometimes rise a quarter of an inch in a week's time, which loosens the shoe, and causes the hoof to crack as far as the nails extend.

Narrow-heeled horses may be treated in the

Recipe—To be applied after firing a Narrow-heeled Horse.

following manner. Take a firing iron, not too hot, and fire from the point of the heel (as far as the hoof is drawn in), between the hair and the hoof, but rather more upon the hoof. This must be done on both the *in-heel and out;* and if the hoofs appear much contracted towards the heels, fire tolerably deep. As soon as the firing is finished, dress the parts with the following compound mixture.

(RECIPE, No. 159.)

TAKE—Egyptiacum, and compound tincture of myrrh, of each two ounces;
Spirit of turpentine, one ounce:
Mix, and shake them well together in a bottle for use.

A small tent of tow dipped in the above mixture must be laid lengthways on the wound, with a pledget of dry hurds upon it, and bandaged on with a roller made of flannel, or an old stocking; repeat the dressing once a day till the wound is

Where a Horse is hoof-bound, and Causes thereof.

sufficiently healed: then let him be turned out into a straw-yard, and give him a winter's run. If in the spring of the year, let him have a summer's run on low ground, either of which will prove suitable to forward the cure. In about six weeks after the above operation is performed, a new hoof will begin to appear round the cornet, betwixt the hair and hoof; and as it grows down, will be considerably wider than the old one.

CHAP. L.

HOOF-BOUND.

A HORSE is hoof-bound, when the hoof is very tight round the instep, between the hair and hoof, and wide at the bottom, resembling the shape of a bell. It is often occasioned by setting on broad and hollow shoes; and likewise from a fever

Fatal Effects from Bad Shoeing.

falling from the body down into his feet. In this case, the farrier generally falls to work in paring and drawing away the sole of his foot, in order to find out his lameness, and afterwards puts on a broad shoe that is very much hollowed. By this *fatal practice* the support of his foot is taken away, and in a week or a fortnight's time the horse's coffin drops, and all hope of a cure is rendered ineffectual. This is chiefly owing to bad shoeing, and a want of a proper knowledge in the management of such diseases. But if this complaint be attended to in time, it may be cured by easing the shoe, and applying the following medicines.

First stop the foot with (No. 158, p. 253), as there directed; and then rub the blistering ointment (No. 113, p. 171) all round the instep, just above the hoof, for half an hour, or more. In a few days after he may be turned out to grass for two or three months.

CHAP. LI.

QUITTOR.

A QUITTOR is an ulcer formed on the coronet, that is to say, between the hair and hoof; generally upon the heel, on the inside quarter of the horse's foot. It arises from treads, bruises, and stubs; or from gravel (when the foot has been pricked in shoeing) working upwards, and lodging near the coronet. This disease, if attended to before it has begun to form sinuses, or become *piped*, may easily be cured by applying the following oils.

(RECIPE, No. 160.)

TAKE—Egyptiacum, and spirit of turpentine, of each four ounces;

Put them into a large pot that will hold three or four times the quantity of the whole;

Add oil of vitriol, half an ounce;

Recipe, and Method of Application.

Nitrous acid, one ounce;
Mix these with the two first articles by a little at a time, and immediately add,
Eight ounces of spirit of wine:
Mix the whole carefully together, and put them in a bottle for use.

A proper quantity of these oils must be rubbed on the part affected every night and morning, after it has been first washed, or cleansed from dirt. The horse should have rest, if possible, during the time of cure; but if he cannot be rested, care must be taken to wash the part every night, or as soon as he comes from his labour; and when it is properly dry, well rub in the oils, and repeat them in the morning half an hour before he goes to work. These oils are excellent in curing all kind of treads, stubs, and bruises, on the feet of horses before they are ulcered; and likewise are equally efficacious for the foul in the feet of beasts.

When the quittor is ulcered, or piped, it will be easily discovered by washing the part with

Further Instructions for a Cure.

warm water: then let him stand half an hour, or an hour, within which time a thick matter will appear over the mouth of the wound. The depth and situation of the wound, or ulcer, must be examined with a probe, or (if that cannot be obtained) with a crow quill; and if no swelling appear about the wound, a cure may speedily be performed by the following applications.

First, cleanse the matter from the wound, then take nitrated silver (lunar caustic), and introduce it into the wound to the bottom, if possible, and hold it there for the space of a minute or two; next, take verdegris, or sulphate of copper, or the prepared verdegris; any one of these will do, but it *must be powdered*, and folded in a thin bit of paper, and put in with a probe to the bottom of the ulcer, and a tent of tow after it, by way of keeping it in. In a few days this will turn out a small core, after which the wound may be healed with the above mixed oils (No. 160, p. 258); but if the part be swelled round the ulcer, it is cer-

Treatment after applying the Caustic.

tainly hollow at the bottom as far as the swelling extends: in this case it will be proper to make two or three little holes through the swelled part with a blacksmith's poker, sharpened, and made red-hot for the purpose; then put into each hole a small lump of sublimate, folded in thin paper, and pressed to the bottom; after, fill them up with tow. If the practitioner wishes to keep the sublimate a secret from the by-stander, let him powder it, and make it into a paste, with a little spirits of hartshorn; lay it on a fire-shovel, and place it by the fire-side to dry; in this state it quickly turns black. A small quantity of this paste, or powder, the size of a pea, or bean, must be rolled in paper, and forced to the bottom of the wound, as before stated. After the caustic has been applied, a little of the above-mentioned oils may be rubbed on the part, and the following poultice spread on a cloth, and applied over the swelling once a day for a week, or till the cores come out.

Recipes for a Poultice, where necessary.

(RECIPE, No. 161.)

TAKE—Of ale dregs, and rye flour, a sufficient quantity:

Boil them to a proper consistence for a poultice; while warm, add two ounces of hog's lard.

Or the following may be employed with equal effect.

(RECIPE, No. 162.)

TAKE—Coarse bread, a sufficient quantity;

Steep it in old milk for half an hour, then boil it to a proper consistence for a poultice;

Add common turpentine, and elder ointment, of each one ounce:

Mix, and stir them together while warm.

Either of these poultices may be spread on linen cloth, and applied warm to the part affected, once a day, until the core is ready to be taken out, or falls out of itself: afterwards dress the wound with the following healing mixture.

Recipe—Caution against the Rot of the Coffin-Bone.

(RECIPE, No. 163.)

TAKE—Egyptiacum, two ounces;
Tincture of benzoin, one ounce;
Oil of vitriol, one drachm;
Mix them together by degrees, and put them in a bottle for use.

The wound must be dressed once a day with this mixture until it is well.

First, wash the part, and when sufficiently dry, rub on the above-mentioned oils (No. 160, p. 258); then apply a small tent of tow, or lint, dipped in the above mixture, and secure it on with a roller, or bandage. But if the matter be lodged, or confined, under the hoof, the hoof must be entirely taken away in that part, and a bar-shoe put on to ease the quarter. The matter, if retained too long, will rot the coffin-bone, it being of a soft and spongy nature.

Horses are the most subject to quittors in the

When most subject to Quittors, and Course to be taken.

winter season, or early in the spring; they are generally accompanied by the grease, and other diseases of the body, which frequently protract the cure for a considerable time, or until they have undergone a regular course of physic; but where it cannot be dispensed with, bleeding, and the use of any of the diuretic balls (No. 151, p. 235), (No. 152, p. 235), or (No. 153, p. 236), will be found beneficial, if persevered in for some time. By strict attention to these rules, the practitioner will be enabled to perform cures in the worst of cases.

Description, and Method of Cure.

CHAP. LII.

RUNNING THRUSH.

A RUNNING frush, or thrush, is an imposthume in the frogs of horses feet, from the cleft of which it discharges a corrosive fetid matter. Horses subject to this disease have fleshy heels, ragged, or rotten frogs, which are incapable of giving protection to the more sensible parts of the feet, whence arises that tenderness in the foot we so frequently see.

The method of cure must *first* be to pare away the putrid, ragged, or rotten part of the frog; then rub the part with the sharp water (No. 146, p. 229); after which lay on a small pledget of tow, dipped in egyptiacum, upon the thrush, and a pledget dipped in tar, over the whole; splinter it fast down under the shoe. Re-

Recipes to be applied where the Sharp Water fails.

peat the dressings once a day until cured: the sharp water must be continued for some time after, by way of hardening the part. If this method fail, the following must be used.

(RECIPE, No. 164.)

TAKE—Tincture of benzoin, and compound tincture of myrrh, of each two ounces;
Sublimate, one drachm;
Muriatic acid, two drachms:
Put them all into a bottle for use.

Let this mixture be rubbed on every part of the frog that is diseased, and the following stopping applied in a quarter of an hour after.

(RECIPE, No. 165.)

TAKE—Tar, four ounces;
Alum, in powder, two ounces;
White vitriol, and blue vitriol, of each half an ounce, in powder:
Mix them together.

Let this mixture be spread on thick tow, and

applied all over the thrush; splinter it fast under the shoe. It will be proper to dress the foot once a day; but on no account let the horse work with dressings in his foot. In stopping a discharge of this nature, it is always proper to give him a purge or two; or otherwise, diuretic balls.

CHAP. LIII.

CANKER IN THE FOOT.

This disease, in general, proceeds from a running thrush, which spreads, and runs under the sole of the foot, until it turns putrid and rotten, which causes it to fall off. The first intention of cure must be to pare the foot down; then with a proper knife, bent in the shape of an half-moon, pare out the rotten and putrified flesh, which grows on the bottom of the foot, taking care not to cut deeper than the decayed part, lest it should endanger the coffin-bone. This being done, put

Method of Dressing.

on the shoe with *two nails on each side;* then take a handful of common salt, and lay it over the part which is cut; fasten it properly with hurds: this will stop the bleeding. The next day take off the dressing, and examine whether the hoof presses on any part that is tender; if so, it must be pared quite thin, or, if hollow underneath, be taken quite away. If necessary, this operation must be repeated every time it is dressed.

(RECIPE, No. 166.)

TAKE—Egyptiacum, four ounces;
Alum, in fine powder, half an ounce;
Blue vitriol, and white vitriol, of each two drachms, in powder:
Mix them in a gallypot.

Anoint all the diseased part of the foot with the compound tincture (No. 164, p. 265), then take pledgets of tow, and dip in the above mixture (No. 166, p. 267), and apply all over the parts affected; and upon this dressing, let pledgets

How to preserve the Hoof in this Complaint.

of tow be spread with the stopping (No. 165, p. 265) sufficient to cover the whole; afterwards fill up the vacancy with dry hurds, and splinter it down to the foot as fast as possible: by this method of dressing the cure will be effected much sooner. The foot must be dressed once a day; and if any fungous flesh appears, sprinkle a little verdigrease in powder over it.

Sometimes the horse loses his hoof in this disorder, which renders the cure more difficult, and also occasions much trouble. If the shoe cannot be made fast to the foot, it will be difficult to fasten on the dressings, unless a boot be made for the purpose. In this case there are frequently so many cloths, or rags, and hurds applied, as to heat the foot, and often to make it worse than before: therefore, to prevent the hoof from falling off, let it be well washed every day with the sharp water (No. 146, p. 229) before the foot is dressed, and all round the instep, as high as the fetlock joint. This method will preserve the hoof

from falling off. Two or three doses of mercurial physic, such as (No. 25, p. 47) must be given, and worked off with the purging ball (No. 26, p. 47), which will be the only means of cleansing and purifying his blood, and also of giving a check to the disease: let him be treated as there directed. In a few weeks after he has been physicked, it will be proper to give him a few of those purifying balls (No. 28, p. 49), as there directed. By strict attention to the preceding methods of treatment every skilful person will be able to effect a cure on the worst kind of cankered feet whatsoever.

CHAP. LIV.

BITES AND STINGS OF VENOMOUS CREATURES.

The bite of a viper, or adder, may be cured, if early attended to, by rubbing the part, or the whole limb, for a considerable time, with warm

Recipes for the Cure of a Bite by a Viper, or Adder.

sallad oil, repeating it two or three times a day. But if the following liniment can be procured in a short time after the bite, it will be far better, and more effectual in checking the progress of the venom.

(RECIPE, No. 167.)

TAKE—Olive oil, four ounces;
Water of pure ammonia, opodeldoc, and tincture of opium, of each two ounces:
Mix, and keep them in a bottle for use.

Let the part affected be rubbed twice a day with this mixture: it will be found an effectual remedy in the above cases, and likewise in cases of stings by hornets, or wasps. It sometimes is requisite to give internal medicines, for which purpose the following is very excellent.

(RECIPE, No. 168.)

TAKE—Mithridate, one ounce;
Salt of tartar, two drachms;
Dissolve them in a pint of rue tea;
Add four ounces of sallad oil:
Give it to the horse new milk warm.

Recipe—A Fever Drink to be given where necessary.

If any feverish symptoms should appear, it will be proper to give the following opening fever drink.

(RECIPE, No. 169.)

TAKE—Mithridate, one ounce;
Peruvian bark, half an ounce;
Aromatic spirit of ammonia, one ounce;
Castor oil, eight ounces:
Mix the whole in a quart of warm gruel, and give it immediately.

This last is a most excellent drink for the purpose, and may be repeated once or twice a day, as necessity may require.

Recipes recommended for Cure.

CHAP. LV.

BITE OF A MAD DOG.

THE following recipes have been much recommended in the bite of a mad dog.

(RECIPE, No. 170.)

TAKE—Musk, sixteen grains;

Native and factitious cinnabar, of each twenty-five grains:

To be given in a glass of arrack three nights together, and the night preceding the full of three successive moons.

Or,

(RECIPE, No. 171.)

TAKE—Garlic heads, and rue leaves, dried and powdered, of each three ounces and an half;

Pewter, in powder, two ounces and an half;

Oyster-shells, prepared, three ounces and an half;

Savin leaves, dried and powdered, two drachms:

To be given to a full grown beast in a quart of warm ale.

Treatment and Method of Cure.

This drink may be repeated every third day for three times, and afterwards the day before the moon is in the full, for three successive times. The most effectual method of cure is (if the part would admit of it), instantly *to cut out the part bitten,* and afterwards to cauterize it with a hot iron. The surrounding parts should be well rubbed with the mixture (No. 167, p. 270), and the wound dressed with (No. 127, p. 188), and afterwards take pledgets of tow, and spread them thick with the digestive ointment (No. 121, p. 182), and apply over the wound ; fasten them on the part with a proper ligature. Repeat the dressings once a day until well.

Such dogs as have been bitten by others of the same species in a state of hydrophobia, were formerly treated with some success, by giving them from eight to twelve grains of turpeth mineral, mixed into a pill with conserve of roses. This pill may be given to a dog once a day for three days together, and repeated the night preceding the full and change of two or three successive moons.

Directions for the Operation.

CHAP. LVI.

GELDING.

GELDING is an operation well known to most persons, and there are many persons in this kingdom who follow this part of the profession only.

The usual method is to throw the horse down on some convenient spot, and turn him on his back, then draw one of his hind legs forward towards his neck, by which means the practitioner will have more room to perform the operation. Then with a pair of flat barnacles, or pinchers, take hold of the scrotum, make a section through it, sufficient to admit the testicle being pressed out. (This may be done either with a knife, or burnt through with a hot firing-iron;) then apply the flat nippers a little below the testicle, and hold it sufficiently tight to prevent an overflow of blood; the

stone may then be seared off with a hot iron, or if cut off seared afterwards.

While the iron is hot, dissolve a sufficient quantity of resin over the seared part; and lastly, apply a pledget of lint spread with digestive ointment, just within the wound. When this is done proceed in the same manner with the other stone.

I believe this to be the best and safest way to perform this operation, whatever the age of the animal may be. A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Retford had two horses, (three or four years old) castrated by tying up the spermatic vessels with a ligature; both of which died. A full grown horse, if in good condition, ought to undergo some preparation before the operation. Purging, if thought proper, or otherwise bleeding, and a few of the purifying balls (No. 2s, p. 49), may be given for several days before he is cut.

If the swelling and inflammation about the part

How performed by most Farriers.

are considerable, give him the drink (No. 126, p. 187), as there directed; and gently rub the part with digestive oils (No. 119, p. 179), or the ointment (No. 125, p. 186). In some cases it may be necessary to foment the swelling with the fomentation (No. 123, p. 184), before the oils, or ointment, are rubbed on. By these methods the horse will be preserved from that danger which so frequently happens in operations of this kind.

CHAP. LVII.

DOCKING.

Docking, or cutting off a horse's tail, is an operation almost universally known, and is seldom attended with any danger. The operation is best performed with an engine, used for that purpose, by most farriers. After the tail is taken off, let

Treatment where Inflammation arises.

the part be gently seared with a hot iron till the blood is stopped, then cover the part with powdered resin, and touch it with the hot iron till it dissolves, and runs all over the end of the stump.

This is all that is requisite in docking a horse: sometimes, however, it happens, among heavy waggon, or coach horses, when docked too near the rump, that an inflammation and gangrene may succeed, especially if the tail be fleshy. In this case no time must be lost; foment the part, therefore, two or three times a day with (No. 123, p. 184), then rub all over the same the blistering oils (No. 124, p. 184), and let this be done till the inflammation abates. His body must be treated in the same manner as for inflammatory fever.* These rules must be persevered in until his appetite returns, and the feverish symptoms entirely disappear.

* See Chap. XVI. p. 87 and fol.

How to perform the Operation.

CHAP. LVIII.

NICKING,

Is an operation designed to make the horse carry his tail neatly and elegantly. It should not be performed when the weather is either too hot or too cold, but in a mild and temperate atmosphere.

First, let the horse be thrown down on some convenient spot, then, according to the length of his tail, let four or five nicks be cut across on the under side. The first nick must be about two inches from his rump; and the others at a proportionable distance from each other. The greatest art in nicking, is to cut sufficiently deep on each side the under part of the tail. There are two tendons or sinews on each side, the ends of which will sprout or rise up after they are cut: some persons take a small quantity of these ten-

Dressings to be applied after the Operation.

dons out, in order to prevent them from growing together again; but this is absurd; if the horse's tail be properly pullied the tendons cannot unite again.

As soon as the operation is performed, take small pledgets of lint or tow, and dip them in an equal quantity of tincture of myrrh, and spirit of turpentine, (after they are well shaken together): apply them to each wound, with pledgets of dry tow over them; then secure the dressing on with a proper bandage over each wound: after which let him be gently walked about until he becomes cool, by which time the blood will be stopped. Then put him in the stable, and the day following at night cut the laps, but by no means disturb the dressings: next morning, take off the old dressings and apply the following,

(RECIPE, No. 172.)

Compound Digestive Mixture.

TAKE—Egyptiacum, four ounces;

Spirit of turpentine, three ounces;

How to make a Horse carry his Tail to the Owner's Wish.

Tincture of benzoin, one ounce;
Put them in a bottle, and shake them well together when used.

A small dossel of tow must be dipped in this mixture and applied lengthwise on each wound, and tied up with laps of tow or old linen cloth, as before: and in about two hours after the tail has been dressed, let the horse be put into the pullies; take care that you do not hang too heavy a weight on the pulley the first day, as it is apt to make him startle, and thereby some have broken their tails.

The chief art in making a horse to carry his tail suitably to the wish of the owner, consists in the proper care and management during the first week he is put in the pulley. The pullies should be fixed about a yard above the horse's shoulders, in order to bring the end of his tail within four or five inches of the croup. The method of fixing it must be according to the position of the horse.

Necessary Treatment after Nicking.

If he is placed on one side of his standing more than the other, the pullies must be fixed to that side to keep his tail in a proper position. The dressings must be repeated every other day, during eight or ten days; afterwards anoint the wounds once a day with a feather, dipped in the mixture, and immediately after sprinkle a little powdered resin all over the wounds. This must be repeated once a day until he is well. The horse should have regular exercise every day, or every other day: if he swells at the heels, and his tail likewise swells, and discharges a large quantity of matter, it will be proper to take some blood from him, and give him a few diuretic balls, such as (No. 152. p. 235).

How to cure a Sand-Crack.

CHAP. LIX.

SAND-CRACKS, AND FALSE QUARTERS.

SAND-CRACKS are little clefts, running in a straight line down the hoof; and sometimes through the horny part; which, in process of time, often grows out of itself: but if the crack passes through the ligament, which joins the hoof with the coronet, it must be treated in the following manner.

First, rasp across the cleft betwixt the coronet and hoof, both thin and wide, then take a firing-iron, and moderately heat it; afterwards fire a line straight across the cleft, between the hair and the hoof. Dress it in the same manner as for the false quarter.

A *false quarter* is, when one part of the hoof is destroyed by some long continued quittor, that

Treatment and Cure of a False Quarter.

has been badly managed; which renders the quarter useless, and the horse frequently lame. The following method of treatment will be found most effectual in the cure of such cases.

First, rasp the quarter that is so affected quite thin, from the coronet to the bottom of the foot; then take a firing-iron moderately heated, fire a straight line exactly between the hair and hoof, or if a little more inclining on the hoof, it will be the better. Begin at the corner of the heel, and go forward for half an inch, or an inch, upon the sound part of the foot; fire it sufficiently deep through the ligament which unites the hoof with the coronet. This being done, dress the part with the digestive ointment (No. 121, p. 182), and repeat the dressings once a day for eight or ten days, until the wound discharges a proper quantity of matter, after which dress it regularly once a day, until well, with mixture (No. 172. p. 280).

This operation always answers the best when

performed at the latter end of the year; the horse must be kept in the stable till the wound is sufficiently healed, afterwards he may be turned out into a straw-yard, and continue there during the winter. It should, however, be observed, that the horse will require somewhat better food than mere straw; a little hay and corn, therefore, will be necessary twice a day.

If the horse undergoes this operation in the spring, it will be necessary, after he has stood in the stable a proper time, to turn him out to grass on some marshy or low grounds, and give him a summer run. In about six or eight weeks after the horse has been fired, a new hoof will begin to appear all round the coronet, as far as the firing extended. When it is grown half an inch or an inch down, and appears any ways out of form, it must be brought into shape by rasping; and if the foot be afterwards washed with old urine once a day, this will harden and give tendency to the part. As soon as the quarter is grown down, and the

Treatment when Matter is formed in the Foot.

horse begins to work, every time he is new shod his foot must be washed with old chamberley, in order to rust the nails, and strengthen the hoof.

CHAP. LX.

WOUNDS IN THE FEET FROM NAILS, GRAVEL, &c. &c.

Horses, in general, are more subject to lameness in the feet than in any other part of the body, which for want of care and proper judgement often proves of bad consequence; as these parts are naturally tender and exposed to inflammation. When matter is once formed in any part of the foot, it must be opened and discharged; otherwise the bone, which is of a spongy nature, will soon become affected, and the whole foot be in danger. The most dangerous part about a

Treatment when Nails, &c. are lodged in the Foot.

horse's foot, is that at the point of the frog; which being near the coffin-bone, a stub in this part is generally attended with considerable danger.

When any forcing bodies are lodged in the foot, such as nails, stubs, thorns, &c. the foot must be pared down with a drawing knife, *to the quick*, all round the part, and the nail, or whatever it may be, extracted as soon as possible. If the wound be recent, and slight, a little oil of turpentine poured upon the part, and set fire to with an hot poker, is commonly a present cure, without any other application: the blaze must be put out before the turpentine is burnt dry, otherwise it will produce more harm than benefit; and if it be stopped up with the application (No. 153, p. 253) for a night or two, this treatment will, in general, effect a cure in all slight cases. If the instrument penetrate so deep as to affect the coffin-bone, no time should be lost in the attempt to cure. The following will be found suitable for the purpose.

Useful Recipe where the Coffin-bone is affected.

(RECIPE, No. 173.)

TAKE—Tincture of benzoin one ounce;
Spirit of turpentine half an ounce;
Mixed oils (No. 160, p. 258) one ounce and an half:
Mix and shake them altogether in a bottle for use.

Let a small tent of lint or tow be dipped in this mixture, and applied to the wound; if slight, it need only be laid over the mouth; but if the wound be considerable, it will be proper to force the mixture to the bottom, either with a syringe, or by pouring it in. Afterwards let the foot be properly stopped with the following

RECIPE, (No. 174.)

TAKE—Tar, hog's-lard, and common turpentine, of each four ounces;
Yellow wax, two ounces;
Spirit of turpentine, one ounce:
Melt them together for use.

After the wound has been dressed with the aforesaid mixture, melt a proper quantity of this

Treatment when the Joint of the Foot is penetrated.

stopping in an iron ladle, then dip it in small pledgets of tow, and apply them over the dressings, fasten dry hurds over the whole, and secure the dressing by putting a couple of splints across to fasten them. By strict attention to the application of the above remedies, a cure may be performed in all wounds of the feet, proceeding from pricks in shoeing, or from gravel, stubs, thorns, nails, &c. Should this method of treatment prove unsuccessful, and the horse still continue lame, the wound must be immediately laid open to the bottom with a proper dressing knife, and the matter discharged, which in general is thin, bloody, and offensive. If any nail should penetrate the joint of the foot, so as to endanger the cartilage that surrounds the joint, and cause a discharge of synovia, or joint-oil, it will prove extremely difficult to cure. In cases of this kind no time should be lost, the horse must be treated in the same manner as directed in Chapter XXXIV. p. 191, on humours oozing from the joints.

Bad Practice among the Country Farriers.

It may not be irrelevant here to notice a bad practice very prevalent among country farriers in their management of those horses whose feet are lame. After the foot has been pared quite thin, and the horse is so far recovered from his lameness as to be capable of work, the farrier in general wedges the lame part under the shoe with hurds and stopping, in order to prevent the gravel from working to the wound. This is a very erroneous notion; the pressing of the hurds on the lame part causes much pain, and will *not* prevent the gravel from working between the sole and the stopping, or hurds. In cases of this kind, the pain and inflammation have been so much increased, as to make the horse more lame than at the first. To prevent such accidents, the horse should never be permitted to work with any kind of stuffing under the shoe; but should be shod so as to ease the part, and give the gravel an opportunity of working out as it enters. When he comes from his work the foot should be well washed with warm water, and afterwards stop-

ped up with warm stopping as before. But in the morning, or when he goes to work, it ought all to be taken out with a picker, made for the purpose.

CHAP. LXI.

ON THE COLT-EVIL.

This disorder chiefly affects young stallions which have full liberty with mares before they are able to cover them. The symptoms are as follows: an inflammation and swelling in the sheath, yard, and testicles: these symptoms are in general much increased by the lodgment of dirt or other nastiness in the sheath, which may be removed by washing the parts well with warm milk and water, when he draws his yard, which may be effected at any time by taking him to a mare. If the parts be much swelled let them be fomented with the following

Recipes—To be applied in the Cure.

(RECIPE, No. 175.)

TAKE—Marshmallow roots;
Elder leaves, and wormwood, of each one handfull;
Poppy heads, twelve in number:
Boil them in a gallon of (equal quantities of) milk and water.

Foment the parts affected every night and morning with hot flannels squeezed out of the above fomentation; and then rub the swelled parts with the following liniment.

(RECIPE, No. 176.)

TAKE—Ointment of elder, ointment of spermaceti, and ointment of marshmallows, each two ounces;
Camphor, half an ounce;
Dissolve it in one ounce of highly rectified spirit of wine:
Mix them all together, and keep them tied down in a pot for use.

After the parts have been fomented, let this

Cause of a Gonorrhœa, and Method of Cure.

liniment be gently rubbed all over as far as the swelling and inflammation extend. As soon as these subside, the cure may be completed by applying the following lotion.

(RECIPE, No. 177.)

TAKE—Camphorated spirit of wine, four ounces;
Acetated litharge, two ounces;
White vitriol, one drachm;
Water, half a pint:
Mix and put them in a bottle for use.

Let the parts be bathed with this lotion two or three times a day: it will be found excellent to cool, brace, and strengthen the parts. The oozing or dribbling from the yard is properly a simple gonorrhœa, or seminal gleet. It is chiefly owing to high feeding in young horses, and a relaxation of the glands and seminal vessels, brought on by frequent emissions. It will be necessary, first, to give the horse a gentle purge, such as (No. 4. p. 14); three or four days after give him a diuretic ball, (No. 153, p. 236), and repeat it every third day until he has taken three or four

Further Remedy in a Gonorrhœa.

balls: omit them for a week, and repeat them as before, or the diuretic balls may be omitted, and the following given in their stead.

(RECIPE, No. 178.)

TAKE—Electuary of senna, four ounces;
Nitre, and yellow resin, of each four ounces, in powder;
Gum Arabic, in powder, and balsam of copivi, of each two ounces;
Castile soap, one ounce;
Liquorice powder, four ounces:
Beat the balsam of copivi and soap together until united, then add the remainder:
Make them into balls weighing two ounces each.

One of these balls may be given once or twice a day, and continued for a considerable time, or until the horse is well. In some cases that seem difficult to cure, where the horse is disposed to be surfeited, or symptoms of the farcy appear, it will

be proper to give him the solution and decoction (No. 34, p. 57), and (No. 35, p. 58), as there directed. But if the above methods should fail, it will be proper to inject a spoonful or two of the lotion (No. 177, p. 293) up his yard, once a day, with a syringe, as it may proceed from an ulcer formed near the mouth of the urethra.

CHAP. LXII.

ANTICOR, OR THE FELTORIC.

This disorder begins with a violent and malignant swelling in the breast, and extends along the belly as far as the sheath; it is attended with a fever and inflammation, great depression, weakness, and loss of appetite; the last symptom is frequently occasioned by the inflammation, which sometimes affects the whole gullet and throat, and is attended with immediate danger. To effect a cure it will be proper, first to take from two to four quarts of blood from the horse, according to his

Fever Ball and Purging Drink to be administered.

size, strength, and habit of body. In the evening give him the following

(RECIPE, No. 179.)

Compound Fever Ball.

TAKE—White antimonial powder, Castile soap, ginger, and nitre, of each two drachms:
Balsam of copivi, sufficient to make it into a ball.

The next morning it will be proper to give him the following purging drink.

(RECIPE, No. 180.)

TAKE—One quart of hot gruel, and dissolve in it four ounces of electuary of senna;
Two ounces of Glauber's salts;
Two table-spoons full of treacle; lastly, when new milk warm, add
Eight ounces of castor oil:
Let this be given as soon as possible,
and, if thought proper, a wine glass of gin, or brandy, may be added.

Further Instructions and Treatment.

If this drink does not operate the morning following, it must be repeated; if otherwise, give him the drink (No. 59, p. 293), once a day, or every other day, as there directed. The swelled part must be rubbed once or twice a day (until the swelling subsides) with the blistering oils (No. 124, p. 186); afterwards the cure may be finished with the suppling liniment (No. 176, p. 292). In cases of this kind the horse will require every attention; warm water and mashes must be given him in small quantities, several times in the course of the day, till such time as he is out of danger. It is a usual practice, amongst country farriers, to open the tumour in five or six places with a lancet, or by actual cautery; and afterwards to dress the wounds with digestive ointment or oils; but this method is always attended with danger, as the blood being in a bad state, renders it difficult to bring the wounds to a good digestion: and if this be not effected, a gangrene and mortification in general takes place about the wounds; which, if not stopped in time, will occasion the horse's death.

Causes of this Complaint.

CHAP. LXIII.

FOUNDER IN THE FEET.

This disorder is superficially understood by most persons, and is in general called the *chest-founder*, though it is a query whether such a disorder ever existed. It is very common to hear of horses that are foundered in the feet; but, I believe, it never did exist in the chest.

Founder in the feet arises from different causes; as, taking cold after violent exercise, or by drinking cold water, and riding into ponds when overheated. Thus perspiration is checked, and an inflammatory fever is produced, which in general terminates in the horse's feet, and produces this disease. The founder in the feet is sometimes entirely confined to that part, and is occasioned by hard riding on stony, or hard roads, and appears to increase upon them in an insensible way. This disease is easily

discovered by the different positions the horse constantly puts himself in. When both his fore feet are affected, the hinder feet are brought forward, by which means the fore feet are greatly relieved from the pressure they otherwise would have to endure; and where only one foot is affected, the horse is always attempting to relieve it, either by putting it forward, or letting it rest upon the toe. But when all four feet are diseased, the horse cannot be a moment at ease while standing; his desire is to lay down continually, and if he is made to rise, it is with the greatest difficulty. After the horse has been prepared with mashes of scalded bran for two or three days, it will be proper to give him the following compound mercurial ball.

(RECIPE, No. 181.)

TAKE—Calomel, and white antimonial powder, of each one drachm;

Opium, and camphor, of each half a drachm;

Recipe—Purging Drink, and further instructions.

Castile soap, and aromatic confection, of each two drachms;

Make them into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

This ball must be given in the evening, and the purging drink (No. 57, p. 90) early next morning; or the following purging drink may be given in its stead.

(RECIPE, No. 182.)

Take—Barbadoes aloes, four drachms;

Electuary of senna, two ounces;

Epsom salts, two ounces;

Nitre, one ounce;

Tincture of opium, two drachms:

Mix, and dissolve in a quart of thin gruel.

This last purging drink will answer the purpose as well as (No. 57, p. 90), and be *considerably less expensive*. The horse must be treated in the same manner as for other physic, that is to say, with warm water, and mashes of scalded bran and oats, wo or three times a day. After the physic

Recipe—Cooling Mixture to be applied to the Fetlock Joint.

has ceased to operate, the horse may be treated in the same manner as in other fevers. If, however, the horse should incline to be costive, let the clyster (No. 9, p. 19) be administered once a day. The parts round the fetlock and pastern joints must be well rubbed with (No. 131, p. 195), or with the following cooling mixture.

(RECIPE, No. 183.)

TAKE—Sal ammoniac, two ounces;
Nitre, one ounce;
Dissolve them in one pint of the best wine vinegar;
Spirit of turpentine, two ounces;
Camphorated spirit of wine, four ounces:
Mix, and keep them in a bottle for use.

This mixture must be rubbed all round the coronet, as high as the fetlock joint, two or three times a day. Bleeding will be found proper in most cases of this kind, and will be attended with considerable advantage in checking the inflammation.

Directions for Cure in obstinate Cases.

If the above method of treatment be attended to, it will prove sufficient to prevent the fever settling in his feet.

Where this disease has been standing a considerable time, small lumps of the size of a large nut or filbert, will appear upon the coronet on each side of the heel: these may be properly called splints of a ringbone, as they in general arise from the same cause. The cure will be the best performed if treated in the following manner.

First clip off the hair, three or four inches broad, all round the coronet; prick the lumps on each side the heel in the same manner as for bone-spavins;* and then dress the part with the blistering ointment (No. 135, p. 205,) or (No. 136, p. 206,) as there directed. As soon as the blister has done running (if in the winter) he may be turned into a warm straw-yard, and there run till spring. But if the horse undergoes the operation in the spring, he

* See Chap. XXXVI. p. 200.

should have a summer's run on some low situation. If the animal is only foundered in one foot, and the hoof is not contracted or less than the other, the sole may be drawn, and the shoe easily put on; then let the foot be well stopped, or filled up, with an equal quantity of fresh nettles and salt, pounded together in a mortar; and then covered over with pledgets of hurds well pressed down, and secured with three or four splints made of wood, and put across under the shoe: by this method the bleeding will soon be stopped.* This being done, clip off the hair all round the coronet, and fire him neatly; afterwards, let the blistering ointment (No. 113, p. 171,) be well rubbed on the part affected, three or four mornings together. It should always be remembered that the horse's head must be tied up to the rack, lest he bite the part and blister his

* It will be proper to let this dressing remain in the foot twenty-four hours; after which, dress the foot with the mixture (No. 173, p. 288,) and then stop it up with (No. 174, p. 288.) This should be repeated once a day until a new sole appears, then once every other day will be sufficient to effect a cure.

Foundered Horses not to have their feet pared down.

mouth, whilst the blister is taking effect: the litter likewise should be taken from before him, lest he rub it off.

When the new sole has attained a sufficient strength, so as to enable the horse to bear his own weight, he may be turned out into a straw-yard; or if it be in the spring of the year, on some low grounds.

Horses that have been foundered a long time, generally have their feet pared down, and the soles of their feet drawn thin, every time they are shod, in order to cool the feet; this may give relief for a short time, but in the end will bring on a permanent lameness; the air, by its penetrating and drying effect on feet so reduced, causes them very rapidly to contract or grow less, and there is no method that can be used to any advantage, in order to throw out the foot, excepting that used for narrow heels (see chap. XLIX. p. 252), one half of the foot must be fired at

How to perform the Operation.

once, and the other half in six or eight weeks after, and treated as there directed. The sole, being the main support of the horse's foot, very seldom requires more to be pared off than the loose or shelly parts. If the horse's feet be ever so strong or good, the constantly thinning of the sole every time he is shod, will make him tender-footed, and in time will bring on this disease.

CHAP. LXIV.

ROWELLING.

Rowelling is useful in some respects, and answers nearly the same intention as blistering does on the human body. When this operation is performed, the skin must be cut so as to get a finger or a thumb into it, which must be worked about till the skin is parted from the body three or four inches round; then dip the rowel in a

Blistering Ointment, and Treatment.

little of the digestive ointment (No. 121, p. 182,) previously dissolved, or in an equal quantity of hog's lard and common turpentine, melted togegether. In cases of debility, after any long continued disease, and a want of action in the vascular system, it will be proper to cover the rowel with a sufficient quantity of the following mild blistering ointment.

(RECIPE, No. 184.)

TAKE—Yellow basilicon ointment, one ounce;
Cantharides in powder, two drachms;
Spirit of turpentine, two drachms, by measure.

This ointment will be found to act more powerfully in stimulating the parts to action, and in bringing on a regular suppuration, than any of the former. When the rowel is put in, two or three tents of tow dipped in the same ointment as is used with the rowel, must be introduced into the wound. The horse must have warm water and mashes for three or four days, or until the wound begins to suppurate. When a good matter makes

In what Complaints Rowelling is necessary.

its appearance, the tents must be taken out, and the rowel turned every two or three days. A fortnight or three weeks are always deemed a sufficient time for a rowel to be in; as, if permitted to continue any longer, it is apt to leave a carious substance.

Rowelling is useful in old strains of long standing, either in the shoulder, stifle, or whirlbone.—When a rowel is used in the shoulder, it must be about three or four inches below the joint of the shoulder; a similar distance below the whirlbone; and the same distance also below the stifle joint, but rather more to the inside of the thigh. The use of rowelling in the above purposes is to relax the capsula or ligament, which surrounds the joint, and to make way for the coagulated blood to pass away which may have lodged there from the severity of the strain. It is likewise proper in diseases of the head, viz. pains in the head, sleepiness, staggers, and disorders of the eyes, in swelled heels; and likewise to carry off the re-

How to form an artificial Star.

mains of most diseases. It must be observed, that a horse should never be let blood, or purged, until the rowel digests a good matter.

CHAP. LXV.

A STAR IN THE FOREHEAD.

An artificial star may be formed in a horse's forehead in the following manner:—make two holes through the skin, two inches distant from each other, and two more holes at the same distance, straight across. The holes must be of such a size as will admit of an ivory or bone skewer being introduced into them: which must be worked about until the skin be properly divided from the horse's skull, in the same manner as a rowel; the division must extend round to all the four holes. Next, let two bits of short wire be put into the two holes across each other, so as to admit of the four ends of the wires extending half an inch

Other Methods of forming a Star.

or more out of every hole. Afterwards lap round the ends of the wire a piece of packthread from ten to twenty times round, as fast as it is possible for you to tie it. This being done, lay a plaster of pitch over the whole, and let it remain three days: then take off the plaster, loose the cord, and take out the wires; after dress the wounds once a day, with equal quantities of honey of roses, and tincture of benzoin, mixed together, until well, by rubbing a little on the part, and pouring a small quantity into each hole.

By pinching the skin in the manner above described, it loses its nature, and in some degree perishes; and when the hair falls off, it is succeeded by white.—There are several methods of making a star, but none of them so certain as the above. — Some apply caustics: *these* however destroy both skin and hair, and generally render the part bald.—Horses that carry great loads, such as pack-horses, &c. have a number of white spots on their backs, called saddle-marks, which

How to change grey Hairs black.

are entirely owing to the saddle pinching those parts.—The above method will be found to be nearly similar, and to answer the same intention. There is another deception used amongst the lower order of horse-dealers; namely, the changing of the grey hairs that grow upon the face of old horses to a bright black colour. This may be done by the application of the following mixture.

(RECIPE, No. 185.)

TAKE—Lunar caustic, a drachm and a half:
Put it into an ounce bottle, and fill it up with water.

A small bit of linen dipped in this solution (after the caustic is completely dissolved,) may be applied to the grey hairs on the face, or in any other part of the body; a quantity sufficient to moisten them, is in general deemed enough. Perhaps, if the grey hairs were first washed with half an ounce of soda, dissolved in half a pint of water, the caustic solution might have a better effect.

Where most used, and Information thereon.

CHAP. LXVI.

ON MERCURIAL OINTMENT, AND ITS USE.

TWENTY-EIGHT years ago this ointment was but little known in the practice of farriers; since that time its use has very much increased throughout the kingdom. Lincolnshire, in particular, is a noted county for the great consumption of that article. The author of these sheets constantly makes up from four to five hundred weight of hog's lard into mercurial ointment for sheep every year.*

The following ointment will be found of excellent use for many complaints in horses, as may be seen in different parts of this work.

* For practical directions concerning the use of this powerful medicine among *neat cattle* and *sheep*, the author begs leave to refer to his Practical Treatise on the Diseases of *Horned Cattle* and *Sheep*.

Recipe, and in what Cases serviceable.

(RECIPE, No. 186.)

Mercurial Ointment.

TAKE—Quicksilver, half a pound; Venice turpentine, four ounces;

Spirit of turpentine, one ounce;

Put them in a marble mortar, and rub them together till the globules entirely disappear; then add

Hog's lard, one pound and a half;

Bees'-wax, four ounces: melt the wax and lard together, and add them to the former. Let them be well stirred together until cold.

This is a very useful ointment for innkeepers, and persons who keep horses to run post; it ought always to be kept ready prepared, as it requires a person to work at it for nearly a whole day, before the silver is properly incorporated. It will be found a speedy and effectual cure for sore shoulders and backs, bruises, scratches, mange, mallenders and sallenders, the poll-evil before it breaks out, and likewise for greasy heels. A little of the ointment may be rubbed on the

Recipe for Cure.

part affected once a day.—It likewise will be found effectual in destroying filth on young horses; a small quantity may be rubbed all along under the mane, and on the back to the tail; likewise on those parts where filth lodges most.

CHAP. LXVII.

BEASTS THAT STALE BLOOD.

This is a disease to which neat cattle are very subject in the summer season, particularly on the change of weather, and at other times in changing their pastures. The following drink will be found to perform a cure in most cases.

(RECIPE, No. 187.)

Badwater Ball.

Take—Red sanders, bay-berries, bole armenic, of each two ounces, in fine powder;

Where useful, and Method of applying them.

Common turpentine, four ounces:

Warm the turpentine and beat them together into a ball; to be cut into slices and dissolved over the fire in a quart of old milk, and give it new milk warm.

The drink may be repeated every third day until the animal has recovered. One or two doses are in general sufficient to remove the complaint, but for further information the reader is referred to the Treatise on this subject.

CHAP. LXVIII.

BLACK OILS, AND THEIR USE.

These oils are effectual in curing sheep that have been bitten by dogs, or torn with lambing. They may be rubbed on the part once or twice a day, for two or three days together, which is in general sufficient to effect a cure. They are like-

Recipe useful in a Gangrene.

wise excellent for all wounds in fleshy parts, either in horses or beasts, and where a gangrene is likely to ensue, there is no application more beneficial.

(RECIPE, No. 188.)

TAKE—Linseed oil, four ounces;
Oil of vitriol, one ounce;
Mix them together in a chamber-pot;
Then add spirit of turpentine, two ounces;
Stir these well together until united, add one pint more of linseed oil: stir the whole together, and put it in a bottle for use.

These oils are excellent for the purpose for which they are intended; but, for the sake of variety, another recipe shall be subjoined, containing more articles, and of a different description from the former; but which will, in fact, answer the same purpose, or even be more efficacious; and which we can confidently recommend to general adoption.

A more efficacious Recipe.

(RECIPE, No. 189.)

TAKE—Linseed oil, four ounces;
Oil of vitriol, one ounce;
Stir them together in a large pot; then add
Spirit of turpentine;
Oil of spike, oil of petre, and oil of swallows, of each two ounces;
Oil of elder, four ounces;
Oil of origanum, one ounce;
Barbadoes tar, two ounces;
Compound tincture of myrrh, four ounces;
Oil of bays, two ounces:
Mix them all together, by a little at a time, with the vitriol and linseed oil, and put them in a bottle for use.

When either of these oils are mixed up, they should not be put in a bottle *too soon*, and corked, lest they should burst the bottle.

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A number of select Prescriptions for different Diseases;—the method of preparing and compounding such Medicines as are recommended in the former part of this Work;—together with remarks on the Doses, and their different uses, and also on the manner of applying the same.

INTRODUCTION.

The practical part of Farriery, (in the country) is in general left to persons who have but little knowledge, either of diseases, or of the nature, quality, and the effects of medicine. Horse-powders are more adulterated than any other medicines sold in druggists' shops; and therefore should never be bought in that state. Seeds of almost every description, when once powdered, begin to lose their quality every day, so that in a

short time they are of little or no virtue. Simples, such as seeds, roots, barks, and gums, should always be purchased in their original state, and that of the best quality. *Bad articles increase the disease,* and endanger the life of the animal, as well as deceive the prescriber. Those of the best quality, when properly administered, will seldom or ever disappoint the expectation of those who prescribe them. The author has endeavoured to avoid the more expensive medicines, such as greatly increase the price of any composition. without adding considerably to its virtue.

CHAPTER I.

BALLS.

(RECIPE, No. 190.)

Balls for the Staggers.

TAKE—James's powders, two drachms;
Turmeric, and cream of tartar, of each half an ounce:
Make them into a ball with conserves of roses, or honey; a sufficient quantity.

(RECIPE, No. 191.)

Fever Balls.

TAKE—Antimonial powder, (pulvis antimonialis) two drachms;
Nitre, half an ounce;
Camphor, in powder, one drachm;
Electuary of senna, sufficient to make it into a ball.

Either of the above balls may be repeated twice a day, or oftener if required. The last ball is equal to the other in its effects. If the pulvis antimonialis be prepared according to the London pharmacopœia, it will be found a great deal cheaper, and may be afforded genuine at one shilling per ounce. Horses affected with the staggers, convulsions, epilepsies, or inflammatory fever, of any kind, should by no means have malt mashes, or cordials of any kind, that are likely to increase the febrile heat. Gruels, made of oatmeal, or fresh powdered linseed, or equal quantities mixed together, are the most proper for horses in a feverish state. Half an ounce of cream of tartar, or the same quantity of nitre, might be added to the gruel, as may be thought proper, till his appetite is recovered.

Cordial Balls, and where necessary.

(RECIPE, No. 192.)

Cordial Balls.

TAKE—Caraway seeds, cardamom seeds, and aniseseeds, fresh powdered, of each two ounces;
Flour of sulphur, and turmeric, in powder, of each two ounces;
Saffron, cut small, two drachms;
Candied sugar, in powder, four ounces;
Oil of olive, two ounces;
Spanish juice, two ounces; break in small pieces, and dissolve it in a glass of mountain wine;
Oil of aniseseeds, half an ounce;
Liquorice powder four ounces:
Mix and beat them into a mass for balls, the size of a pigeon's egg.

Cordial balls are chiefly prepared for hunters and road-horses: they are very proper to give to the former when they return from the chase, and to the latter after a hard day's journey. They give fresh life and vigour to exhausted nature; prevent the horse from taking cold, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, and promote digestion. They may be given in slight cases of the

cholic or gripes; and to horses that are making up for sale, with considerable advantage.

(RECIPE, No. 193.)

Restorative Balls.

TAKE—Gentian, in powder, two ounces;
Virginian snake-root, in powder, one ounce;
Rust of iron, in powder, two ounces;
Saffron, cut small, two drachms;
Mithridate, two ounces;
Sulphurated oil, one ounce;
Oil of aniseseeds, two drachms;
Lesser cardamom seeds, in powder, two ounces;
Electuary of senna, four ounces:
Beat the whole in a mortar, with a sufficient quantity of liquorice powder, and syrup of roses, into a proper consistency for balls of the size of a pullet's egg.

These balls are better calculated to restore the appetite, after a lingering disease, than the former. They promote digestion, brace and strengthen a relaxed constitution; and are proper to give in all internal disorders after the symptoms are mitigated.

Diuretic Balls, for the Stone and Gravel.

(RECIPE, No. 194.)

Diuretic Balls.

TAKE—Yellow resin, in powder two pounds ;
Nitre, kali prepared, juniper-berries, and Castile soap, of each one pound ;
Cut the soap in thin slices, and the remainder reduce into powder :
Beat them in a mortar to a proper consistence, and form them into a common-sized ball.

These balls will be found excellent for carrying off and cleansing the kidneys and bladder from the stone and gravel. Horses are subject to the stone in the kidneys: I have known several taken from that part of a considerable size: and it is very common, when a horse stales, to see a large quantity of sand fall on the pavement, sometimes of a light brown, and from different horses the colour has varied according to their different habits of body. Horses subject to this disease are frequently troubled with obstructions in the urinary passages, which bring on the cholic, or gripes, and frequently terminate in an inflammation. A ball may be given every day in cases that are bad, but once a week will be sufficient when given as a preventive.

Purging Clyster, useful in Fevers.

CHAP. II.

CLYSTERS.

(RECIPE, No. 195.)

Purging Clyster.

TAKE—Mallows and camomile flowers, of each one handful;
Fennel seeds, two ounces;
Mix and boil them in three quarts of water till reduced to three pints, strain and add
Linseed oil, half a pint;
Coarse sugar, four ounces;
Epsom salts, five ounces:
Mix, and when dissolved, let it be administered while new-milk warm.

This clyster will be found very useful in cooling and opening the body in fevers.

(RECIPE, No. 196.)

Restringent Clyster.

TAKE—Oak bark, four ounces;
Logwood, four ounces;

Boil them in three quarts of water, till reduced to two; strain it off, and add one ounce of species of scordium, and one ounce of tincture of benzoin: to be administered new milk warm.

In cases where the purging is violent, this clyster may be forced up the rectum once or twice a day, until the flux abates.

(RECIPE, No. 197.)

Clyster for Convulsions.

TAKE—Linseed, and valerian root, of each four ounces;
Boil them in three quarts of water to three pints; add
Coarse sugar, and Epsom salts, of each four ounces;
Nitre, one ounce;
Assafœtida, half an ounce;
Opium, two drachms:
Dissolve the whole in the above while hot, and apply it new milk warm.

This is a most powerful clyster in all disorders of the intestines, that are attended with pain and convulsions, or spasms, in those parts, such as a violent attack of the colic, proceeding from an obstruction in the urinary passage.

CHAP. III.

DRINKS.

(RECIPE, No. 198.)

Fever Drink.

TAKE—Cream of tartar, turmeric, and diapente, in powder, of each one ounce:

Mix and give it in a pint of warm gruel. To be repeated once or twice a day, or oftener, if necessary.

This drink, though simple, has been given in most kind of fevers; and has in general been attended with success. The body must be kept open either with drinks, or clysters, during the administration of the aforesaid drink, by which its salutary effects will be greatly promoted.

(RECIPE, No. 199.)

A Drink for an Inflammatory Fever.

TAKE—Tartar emetic, one drachm;

A Drink for the Staggers, &c.

Prepared kali, half an ounce;
Camphor, one drachm, rubbed into powder with a few drops of spirit of wine.

This drink is excellent for all kinds of inflammatory fevers; especially such as are attended with imminent danger. It may be given every four hours or three times a day in a pint of water-gruel.

(RECIPE, No. 200.)

A Drink for the Staggers and Convulsions.

TAKE—Pulvis antimonialis, or the white antimonial powder, two drachms;
Assafœtida, two drachms;
Opium, one drachm;
Rub the two last articles in a marble mortar with two ounces of spirit of hartshorn, until incorporated:
Mix the whole in a pint of gruel, and give it to the horse.

This will be found excellent for the above disorders, and may be repeated two or three times a day, in cases attended with danger.

A Drink for the Cholic when on a Journey.

(RECIPE, No. 201.)

A Drink for the Cholic or Gripes.

TAKE—Epsom salts, six ounces;
Castile soap, sliced, two ounces;
Dissolve them in a pint and a half of warm ale;
Then add tincture of opium, half an ounce;
Oil of juniper, two drachms:
Mix and give them new milk warm.

This drink may be repeated every four or five hours, till the symptoms begin to abate.

(RECIPE, No. 202.)

A Drink for the Cholic or Gripes when on a Journey.

TAKE—Tincture of opium, and oil of juniper, of each two drachms;
Sweet spirit of nitre, tincture of benzoin, and aromatic spirit of ammonia, of each half an ounce:
Mix them together in a bottle for one drink, and give it in a pint of warm ale.

For the cholic, flatulency, and all pains of the intestines, this drink will be found a valuable cordial. It may be repeated every two hours until the symptoms abate.

A Cordial Drink, and Ointment for Greasy Heels.

(RECIPE, No. 203.)

A Cordial Drink.

TAKE—Tincture of benzoin, or friars balsam, and spirit of ammonia aromatic, of each one ounce:

Put them in a bottle for use.

This is a very useful drink for horses that are over heated in hot weather; and if two drachms of prepared kali, and one cordial, or one ounce of fresh powdered ginger, be added to the above cordial drink, and given in a quart of cold water, it will be the same as that communicated by the author in the Globe evening paper of July 15, 1808, for the public good. In the winter season, or at any other time of the year, when the horse has not been over heated, this drink may be given in a pint of warm ale for the cholic or gripes, and flatulencies in the stomach or intestines.

(RECIPE, No. 204.)

An Ointment for greasy Heels.

TAKE—Common turpentine, one pound;

Melt it over a slow fire; then add

An Astringent for Strains.

Alum, in fine powder, one pound and a half;
Bole armenic, in powder, two ounces:
Stir the whole together till cold.

This ointment, when used, must be spread on strong brown paper, and applied over the part that greases, and bandaged on with listing. He may after dressing be turned into a dry straw-yard and a few diuretic balls given to him, such as (No. 152, p. 235); one may be given every third day. Once dressing is in general sufficient to perform a cure; if not, it may be repeated in a week after.

(RECIPE, No. 205.)

An Astringent for Strains in different Parts.

Take—Camphor, two drachms, dissolve it in half an ounce of strong rectified spirit of wine;
Nitre, one ounce, dissolved in half a pint of wine vinegar;
Spirit of turpentine, four ounces;
White lead, or bole armenic, in powder, half an ounce;
Aquafortis, one ounce:
Mix, and shake them all together in a bottle, for use.

How to prepare Balsam of Sulphur.

These are very useful oils, and not expensive; therefore, they may be kept in readiness at a little expence, and applied to strains, sore shoulders, and bruises, in every part, once or twice a day.

CHAP. IV.

The method of preparing and compounding such Medicines as are recommended in the former part of this book.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR, OR SULPHURATED OIL.

TAKE—Linseed oil, one quart;
Flowers of sulphur, eight ounces:
Boil them together over a slow fire, in an iron pot, stirring them continually till they unite.

The vessel in which these are boiled should be large enough to hold three times the quantity of the ingredients. As soon as the oil begins to act on the sulphur, the pot must be removed from

the fire, or otherwise it will be liable to boil over into the fire. This balsam is good in all kinds of colds, coughs, &c.

SYRUPS.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

TAKE—The fresh juice of ripe buckthorn berries, two pounds;
Ginger, bruised, half an ounce;
Pimento, powdered, quarter of an ounce;
Raw sugar, two pounds:
Tie up the spices in a rag, and boil them to the consistence of a syrup.

This syrup is chiefly used for mixing up purging balls, as noticed in different parts of this work. The syrup should always be kept in readiness, as the preparation is easy.

SYRUP OF GARLIC.

TAKE—Garlic heads, sliced, one pound;
Boiling water, one quart:
Macerate them in a close vessel for twelve

Oxymel of Squills, and its Qualities described.

hours: strain off the liquor; then add two pounds of lump sugar, and boil to a proper consistence for a syrup.

This syrup is very useful in all disorders of the breast: such as coughs, asthmas, &c. Three or four ounces may be given with any of the drinks recommended for those complaints in the different parts of this work.

OXYMEL OF SQUILLS.

TAKE—Clarified honey, three pounds;
Vinegar of squills, two pints:
Boil them in an iron or tin saucepan, over a slow fire, to the thickness of a syrup.

This is a most useful article as an aperient, detergent, and expectorant; and is of great service in asthmas, coughs, and other disorders where thick phlegm abounds. It may be given in doses from one to three ounces, together with any of the pectoral drinks, or with a cordial ball, for the abovementioned complaints.

HONEY OF ROSES.

TAKE—Red rose buds, freed from the *heels*, and hastily dried, four ounces;

How to prepare Egyptiacum.

Boiling water, three pints;
Clarified honey, five pounds;
Macerate the rose-leaves in the water for six hours;
Then mix the honey with the strained liquor, and boil to a proper consistence.

The use of honey of roses in this treatise is chiefly confined to wounds near some tender part, as the eye. See Recipe. (No. 71, p. 108).

EGYPTIACUM.

TAKE—Honey, three pounds, and melt it over a fire; then add,
Blue vitriol, and verdigrease, in fine powder, of each three ounces:
Boil them over a slow fire till they have acquired a due consistence, and of a reddish colour.

Another method of making Egyptiacum.

TAKE—Verdigrease, in powder, five ounces;
Honey, fourteen ounces;
Vinegar, seven ounces:
Boil them over a gentle fire to the consistence of an ointment.

The Qualities of Egyptiacum described.

A third way to make Egyptiacum.

TAKE—Verdigrease, and alum, in powder, of each three ounces;
Blue vitriol, in powder, one ounce;
Corrosive sublimate, in powder, two drachms:
Vinegar, five ounces;
Honey, one pound and an half:
Boil them over a slow fire to a proper consistence.

All these mixtures, on standing a short time, deposit a large quantity of sediment; whenever, therefore, they are used, the ingredients must be well stirred from the bottom. Egyptiacum is a medicine of great repute in modern farriery; and when properly compounded with other medicines, will greatly assist in the cure of wounds, particularly about the foot, as may be seen in a number of recipes inserted in this treatise. The two first recipes are much milder in their operation than the latter, and will be more suitable for *fresh* wounds; while the latter will be found preferable for old ulcers, cankered feet, and running thrushes.

White Ointment, and where serviceable.

WHITE OINTMENT.

TAKE—White lead, one pound;
Sugar of lead, and white vitriol, of each two ounces;
Grind them on a slab (with a muller) in a sufficient quantity of common sallad oil, till smooth; put them in a pot, and add,
Hogs' lard, four pounds;
Bees' wax, four ounces;
Melt them together, and add them to the above:
Let them be constantly stirred until cold.

This will be found a useful ointment in cracked, or scratched heels, grease, mallenders and sallenders, sore shoulders and backs, burns and colds. It is very cooling, and will presently shell off any hard or dry scabs. A small quantity may be rubbed on the part once or twice a day.

GREEN OINTMENT.

TAKE—Elder leaves, five hands full;
Wormwood, and plantain leaves, of each four hands full;
Cut them small, and bruise them in a mortar;

How to prepare Marshmallows Ointment.

Then boil them in twelve pounds of hogs' lard, over a slow fire;
Stir them continually until the leaves grow crisp; then strain, and press out the ointment for use.

This ointment is very cooling and softening, and excellent for all kinds of tumors, or swellings, about wounds. See (No. 41, p. 64), (No. 51, p. 82), (No. 65, p. 102), (No. 69, p. 106), (No. 176, p. 292), and in various other parts of this work.

MARSHMALLOWS OINTMENT.

TAKE—Linseed oil, and common sallad oil, of each a pint and an half;
Bees' wax, one pound;
Yellow resin, half a pound;
Common turpentine, two ounces:
Melt them altogether over a slow fire;
When dissolved, strain it, and put the whole in a pot for use.

This, like elder ointment, is useful for all kinds of morbid swellings, and is frequently prescribed, or mixed, with other articles of the same nature in many of the recipes in this treatise.

How to make Goulard Lenitive Electuary.

WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE (FORMERLY CALLED EXTRACT OF LEAD, OR GOULARD).

TAKE—Litharge, two pounds and an half;
Wine vinegar, one gallon:
MIX, and boil to six pints, constantly stirring; then set it aside, and when clear, pour it off into a bottle for use.

This preparation is an excellent medicine when properly combined with others; on account of its cooling and repellent effects on inflammations of the eyes, and in other parts of the body. See recipes (No. 60, p. 96), (No. 62, p. 97), (No. 68, p. 105), and other parts of this volume.

ELECTUARY OF SENNA, OR LENITIVE ELECTUARY.

TAKE—Senna, eight ounces;
Coriander seeds, four ounces;
Liquorice, three ounces;
Figs, one pound;
The pulp of tamarinds, and prunes, of each half a pound;
Lump sugar, two pounds and a half.

Powder the senna with the coriander seeds, and

sift out ten ounces with the mixed powder; boil the remainder with the figs and liquorice in four pounds of water to one-half; then strain and press out the liquor, and evaporate it to the weight of a pound and a half; dissolve the sugar in it; add this syrup by degrees to the pulps; and, lastly, mix in the powders. This electuary may be given to the quantity of six or eight ounces once a day, and is very useful in fevers, when combined with other articles of a cooling nature, to loosen the belly. See its use described in many parts of this work.

PLASTERS.

OXYCROCCUM PLASTER.

TAKE—Burgundy pitch, and yellow wax, of each one pound;
Galbanum, and tar, of each half a pound;
Dragon's blood, in powder, four ounces:
Let them all be melted together over a slow fire; when dissolved, pour them into a pot, or bucket, half filled with water; and when the ingredients begin to stiffen, roll the mass into plasters of a proper size.

Paracelsus Plaster, and Compound Diachylon Plaster.

This plaster is in constant use with most farriers; it is mixed with other plasters in charges of different kinds.

PARACELSUS PLASTER.

TAKE—Diachylon plaster, eight pounds;
Yellow resin, one pound and a half;
Frankincense, half a pound;
Gum galbanum, four ounces;
Melt them all together over a slow fire; and, when properly united, form them into plasters.

This, as well as the preceding plaster, is in constant use; and though it varies from the original, in leaving out several of the articles, yet, in quality, it is equal in point of strength and utility.

COMPOUND DIACHYLON PLASTER.

TAKE—Strained galbanum, eight ounces;
Diachylon plaster, three pounds;
Common turpentine, two ounces;
Frankincense, four ounces:
Powder the frankincense, and dissolve them together over a slow fire; then form them into plasters according to art.

This plaster is used in most charges, in order to give tenacity, and to assist in discussing the indurations which are frequently left, or remain after strains, or bruises.

POWDERS.

DIAPENTE POWDER.

TAKE—Bay-berries, gentian root, birthwort root, and hartshorn shavings, of each equal quantities, in fine powder:
Mix them together for use.

The same quantity of myrrh may be added, if thought proper; hartshorn shavings are substituted for those of ivory, or bone shavings; as the former will dissolve, while the latter do not undergo any change.

OXIDE OF ANTIMONY WITH PHOSPHATE OF LIME (ANTIMONIAL POWDER.)

TAKE—Sulphuret of antimony, in coarse powder;
Shavings of hartshorn, of each one pound;
Mix, and put them into a wide red-hot iron

pot, and stir the mixture constantly, until it be burnt into a matter of a grey colour, which is then to be removed from the fire, ground into powder, and put into a coated crucible. Lute to this crucible another inverted over it, perforated in the bottom with a small hole, and apply the fire, which is to be raised gradually to a white heat, and kept in that state for two hours. Lastly, grind the matter, when cold, into a very fine powder; and keep it in a bottle for use.

This powder is supposed to be nearly the same with that celebrated nostrum of Dr. James.' It is excellent in inflammatory diseases. Two drachms may be given two or three times a day, in a pint of warm gruel. The utility of this medicine is pointed out in different parts of this work.

HIERA PICRA.

TAKE—Socotrine aloes, four ounces, in powder;
Virginian snakeroot, and ginger, of each half an ounce, in powder:
Mix them together, and keep them in a bottle for use.

Another method to make Hiera Picra.

TAKE—Socotrine aloes, in powder, one pound;
Winter's bark, in powder, four ounces:
Mix them both together.

Either of these powders will be found useful as tonic medicines, in all debilities of the stomach, intestines, and in the whole body. They may be compounded with other medicines, either into balls, or drinks, and given as alteratives to considerable advantage, in the removal, or carrying off, the remains of any long continued disease. From eight to ten drachms of the powder, and two drachms of Castile soap, made into a ball with syrup, make a proper dose of physic for a middling sized horse.

TINCTURES.

TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

TAKE—Benzoin, in powder, three ounces;
Strained storax, two ounces;
Socotrine aloes, in powder, half an ounce;

Friar's Balsam, and its Virtues described.

Highly rectified spirit of wine, three pints;
Digest in a gentle heat for three days, or till most of the gums are dissolved, and strain.

WOUND BALSAM (COMMONLY CALLED FRIAR'S BALSAM).

TAKE—Gum benzoin, in powder, six ounces;
Balsam of Tolu, in powder, three ounces;
Gum storax, two ounces;
Frankincense, in powder, two ounces;
Gum myrrh, in powder, two ounces;
Socotrine aloes, in powder, three ounces;
Rectified spirit of wine, one gallon:
Mix them all together, and put them in a digester, and give them a gentle heat for three or four days: then strain.

Either of these balsams may be used, as mentioned in the different parts of this work. A better medicine can hardly be found in the *materia medica* for healing green wounds in every part of the body, particularly those of the tendons, or joints. It is frequently given internally, along with other articles, to great advantage [See (No. 203, p. 328), and (No. 89, p. 138)] in all colds, flatulency, and in other debilities of the stomach

and intestines. Every gentleman, or farmer, ought to keep this medicine ready prepared in his house, as a family medicine for all cuts, or recent wounds, either among his cattle, or any of his family. Thirty or forty drops, on a lump of sugar, may be taken at any time, for flatulency, or a pain at the stomach; and in old age, where nature requires stimulation.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

TAKE—Opium, three ounces;
Slice, and put it in a pitcher, and pour a pint of boiling water upon it; rub it well against the bottom, or side, of the vessel till dissolved; then put the whole in a bottle, and add
Rectified spirit of wine, one quart:
Let them be shaken once a day for seven days, and strain.

Tincture of opium is certainly a medicine of great activity, and very much assists other medicines in giving relief in violent acute pains in most parts of the body.

Tincture of Euphorbium, and of Rhubarb.

TINCTURE OF EUPHORBIUM.

TAKE—Gum euphorbium, in powder, three ounces;
Camphor, half an ounce;
Gum myrrh, in powder, one ounce;
Rectified spirit of wine, one pint;
Prepared kali, one ounce:
Mix them all together, and let them stand in a gentle heat for seven days: the bottle must carefully be shaken once a day; and strain.

This is a powerful tincture in cleansing old wounds of carious substances; it is frequently used with other medicines for this purpose. See (No. 132, p. 199.) The powdered gum is mostly used in strong blisters to reduce callous swellings on the back sinews, curbs, ring-bones, and splints.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

TAKE—Rhubarb, in coarse powder, two ounces;
Lesser cardamom seeds, husked and powdered, half an ounce;
Saffron, two drachms;
Proof spirit of wine, two pints:
Digest for seven or eight days, and strain.

Daffy's Elixir, and Directions for administering.

This is as useful a medicine as any that can be kept in a house, for either man or horse. A grown-up person may take two table-spoons full, either in a little water, or alone, for the cholic, flatulency, and in phlegmatic habits of body. The proper dose for a horse is, in general, half a pint, mixed in the same quantity of gruel. Its further use may be seen in (No. 102, p. 156), and (No. 104, p. 159).

TINCTURE OF SENNA (COMMONLY CALLED DAFFY'S ELIXIR).

TAKE—Senna leaves, two ounces;
Jalap root, bruised, one pound;
Coriander seeds, bruised, half an ounce;
Proof spirit of wine, three pints;
Digest for seven or eight days, and strain; add
Four ounces of lump sugar, in powder:
Mix, and when dissolved it is ready for use.

This tincture, like that of rhubarb, is an excellent medicine for pains in the stomach and intestines. Half a pint may be given for a dose, in a pint of gruel, and repeated, if necessary.

Tincture of Myrrh, and of Assafœtida.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

TAKE—Myrrh, in powder, two ounces;
Aloes, in powder, three ounces;
Rectified spirit of wine, three pints:
Digest them in a warm heat for six days; strain, and put the whole in a bottle for use.

The quality of this tincture in a great measure depends on the strength of the spirit; if *that* is not good, it will not be of much service. Its use will be found in a number of places in this work.

TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

TAKE—Assafœtida, four ounces;
Rectified spirit of wine, one quart:
Digest for seven days, and strain.

This is a useful tincture to mix along with other dressings for wounds, to prevent the flies from teasing the animal in the summer season. As an internal medicine its use will be seen in different parts of this treatise. See (No. 23, p. 41), and (No. 52, p. 84). The gum is likewise used in balls with other articles for several diseases.

Opodeldoc, and its Virtues described.

SOAP LINIMENT (OR OPODELDOC).

TAKE—Soap, in shavings, two ounces;
Oil of rosemary, half an ounce;
Camphor, one ounce;
Rectified spirit of wine (the strongest that can be bought), one pint:
Digest the soap in the spirit of wine till dissolved; then add to the liquor the camphor and the oil, shaking them well together.

Its use is chiefly as an external application in strains, bruises, &c. see (No. 61, p. 97), (No. 138, p. 212), and (No. 167, p. 271) It may be given to horses afflicted with the cholic, or gripes, in doses containing two ounces of the liniment, and half an ounce of tincture of opium, in a pint of warm gruel, and repeated every two hours. It will frequently remove complaints of this kind when other medicines fail.

CAMPHORATED SPIRIT OF WINE.

TAKE—Strong rectified spirit of wine, one pint;
Camphor, two ounces:
Mix them together, so that the camphor may be dissolved.

Diascordium, and where useful.

If the spirit be good, it will be found excellent in removing pains in the joints, and other parts, which may be seen in a great number of the recipes in this book.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK (COMMONLY CALLED DIASCORDIUM.)

TAKE—Prepared chalk, half a pound;
Cinnamon, four ounces;
Tormentil, gum arabic, of each three ounces;
Long pepper, half an ounce;
Hard opium, two drachms;
Let each article be powdered separately, and sifted through a fine sieve; then mix them well together, and keep them in a bottle for use.

These powders, being composed of aromatics and the prepared carbonate of lime (formerly known by the name of prepared chalk), are a most excellent medicine for correcting acidity in the stomach and intestines. Horses that are over purged with strong drastic purges, will find almost instant relief with these powders; and likewise, in most cases, where a diarrhœa, or looseness, proceeds from the above-mentioned cause,

from two to four ounces may be given, once or twice a day, in a pint of warm gruel.

FOR THE DISTEMPER IN DOGS.

TAKE—Turbith mineral, from four to eight grains, according to the size and strength of the dog;
Assafœtida, half a drachm;
Aloes, one scruple;
Soap, ten grains:
Beat into a small ball with syrup.

This ball may be repeated every third day for three times. It will be found a powerful remedy in curing the distemper in dogs; and if the disease is not entirely removed in the course of three weeks, or a month, it will be proper to repeat them as before.

THE END.

INDEX.

Page

Alterative Medicines, nature of - - - - 133
In what case to be applied - 133, 134
Directions for preparing - 134, 135
Anticor (or Feltoric), causes and symptoms of - - 295
Treatment and method of cure, 296, 297
Asthma, causes and symptoms of - - - 39
Treatment to be adopted - - - 40, 43
Astringent, for strains - - - - - 329
Balls, general instructions for preparing and administering 318 & fol.
Recipes for preparing purging balls 11, 12, 14, 16, 40, 47, - - - - 130, 158
Opening fever ball - - - - 27
Asthmatic ball - - - - 40
Pectoral balls - - - - 42, 128
Purifying ball - - - - - 49
Alterative balls - - 67, 134, 135, 136
Compound cordial balls - - - 68
Mercurial balls - - 16, 47, 82, 153
Antispasmodic ball - - - 84
Fever balls - - - 90, 119, 319
Cooling and opening ball - - - 113
Diuretic balls - - - - 322
Compound diuretic, and fever balls - - 113
Mercurial balls - - - - 140
Restorative balls - - - - 132
Cordial balls - - - - 139, 320
Balls for staggers - - - 318
Restorative balls - - - - 321
Balsam of sulphur - - - - 330

Page

Barbs, nature of - - - - - 248
Treatment - - - - - 248, 249
Bite of a mad dog, recipes for, and treatment of - 273
Bites of venomous creatures, remedies for - - 270, 272
Bleeding, directions for - - - - 6, 8
Remedies for stopping - - - 176, 177
Where necessary in wounds of the joints - 195
Black oils, preparation and uses of - - 314, 316
Blister, treatment after applying - - - 169
Mild astringent blister - - - 167
Mercurial blister - - - - 168
Blistering charges - - - - 172, 207
Ointments - - - 205, 206
Blood, treatment of horses that stale blood - 313, 314
Bog or Blood-spavin, nature of - - - 240
Symptoms - - - ib.
Treatment - - - 241, 244
Bone-spavin, nature of - - - - - 200
Treatment of - - 202 and fol.
Broken-wind, various causes of - - 123, 124
Strict regimen to be observed - 125
Cephalic powders for - - 126
To relieve the horse's wind - - 127
Bruises, in general, remarks on - - - - 95
Treatment of - - - - 96
Cooling lotion - - - 97
In the withers, description of - - - 221
Method of treatment - - - 222, 226
Canker in the Mouth, causes of - - - 251
Treatment and cure - 251, 252
in the Foot, how produced - - 267
Treatment of - - 268, 270
How to preserve the hoof - 269
Cataracts, to extract from the eye - - 111
Chest-founder, erroneous idea of (See Founder) - 298
Colds and Coughs, causes of - - - 32
Symptoms - - - - 33
Treatment - - - 34 35

Page

Clysters, directions for administering - - - 19
Recipes for - - - 19, 25, 121, 141
Purgative clyster - - - 31, 323
Restringent clyster - - - 323
Clyster for convulsions - - - 324
Coffin-bone, how to be treated, when wounded - 288
Colic, (windy or flatulent), symptoms of - - 22
Treatment of - 23 and fol.
(inflammatory, or gripes), symptoms of - 26
Management - - 27
(or dry gripes), symptoms of - - 30
Management - - 31 and fol.
Colt-evil (or Gonorrhea) causes and symptoms of - 291
Treatment of - - - 292, 295
Convulsions. See Staggers.
Cough (dry), causes of - - - - 37
Treatment - - - 37, 38
Crown-scab, nature and treatment of - - 237
Curb, causes of - - - - 209
Directions for firing it - - - 210
Diarrhœa, or looseness, causes and symptoms of - 157
Methods of cure - - - 158, 161
Directions for managing horses - - - 5
Distemper, remedy for, in dogs - - 350
Docking, instructions for - - - - 277
Dogs, bite of a mad dog, recipes for - - 213
Treatment of - - - - - 214
Distemper, remedy for - - - 350
Drinks.—Recipes for - - - - -
To check purging - - - - 17
Diuretic Drink - - - - 18
Purging drinks - - 20, 28, 61, 71, 141
Drinks for colic - - - 23, 24, 327
Fever drinks - - - 29, 93, 325
Cordial drinks - - - 34, 159, 328
Pectoral drink - - - - 36
Cough drink - - - - 38
Asthmatic drink - - - 41
Nitrous acid drink - - - 48

Page

Drinks, Opening anodyne drink - - - 59
Bracing drink - - - - 60
Surfeit drink - - - - - 70
Stomachic drink - - - - 99, 187
To lubricate the urinary passage - - 149
Astringent drink - - - - 160
Drink for staggers, and convulsions - - 326
Dry Cough. See Cough.
Dry-Gripes. See Colic.
Egyptiacum, recipes for preparing - - 333, 334
Elbow, wounds in, treatment of - - - 189
Epilepsy. See Staggers.
Eye-teeth, what - - - - 249
How removed - - - - ib.
Eye-water - - - - - 105
Eyes, diseases of - - - - - ib.
Poultices for - - - - 107
Subsequent treatment - - - 107, 108
Films, how to remove - - - 109
Compound tincture for - - - 115
False-quarter, what - - - - 283
Treatment and cure of - - 284
Farcy, description and symptoms of - - 55
Treatment of - - - 56 and fol.
Feltoric. See Anticor.
Fevers, (in general) - - - - 87
Symptoms of - - - - 87, 88
Inflammatory fever - - - 89
Treatment of - - - - 90, 92
Symptoms of recovery - - - 93
Films in the eye, to remove - - - 109
Firing, directions for - - - - 170
Blistering ointment after - - - 171
how to fire a curb - - - 210
Fomentation, for strains - - - 165
Fistula, description of - - - - 221
Causes of - - 221, 222
Method of cure - - 222, 226

	Page
FOUNDER IN THE FEET, erroneously called chest-founder	298
Causes of this complaint	ib.
Symptoms	299
Treatment of	299, 300, and fol.
GANGRENES, treatment of	181
Ointment for checking	186
GELDING, directions for	275
GLANDERS, causes and symptoms of	44, 45
Treatment and cure	46 and fol.
Injections to be employed	50, 51
Ulcers in, how to manage	53
GONORRHŒA. See COLT-EVIL.	
GREASE, symptoms of	226, 227
Causes	ib.
Preventives of	228
External treatment and cure	229, 232
Internal treatment	233, 236
Ointment for	328
GRIPES. See COLIC.	
HONEY of roses, how prepared	332
Egyptiacum	333, 334
HOOF-BOUND, nature of	256
How caused	256, 257
Treatment	ib.
HORSES, to ease by shoeing	4
Directions for managing	5
for physicing	13
HUMOURS, oozing from the joints, treatment of	191 and fol.
IMPOSTRUMES. See TUMOURS.	
INFLAMMATIONS (EXTERNAL). See BRUISES.	94
OF THE LUNGS, (OR PLEURISY) causes of	116
Symptoms	117, 118
Treatment	119 and fol.
JAUNDICE. See YELLOWS.	
JOINTS, how to manage when humours ooze therefrom	191
Treatment of wounds in the joints	192
KIDNEYS, diseases, hurts, and strains in	144
treatment of	145

Page

KIDNEYS, Clysters where necessary - 140
Directions for fomentation - 147
LAMPAS, what - - - - 247
Cure of - - - - 247, 248
LENITIVE electuary, how prepared - - 337
LETHARGY. See STAGGERS.
LINIMENTS, directions for preparing - - - 85
Sweating liniment - - - 86
Softening liniment - - - 102
LOTIONS, cooling, for bruises - - - - 97
MAD DOGS, bite of, how to be treated - - 273, 274
MALLENDERS, what - - - - 245
Treatment and cure - - 245, 246
MANGE, symptoms of - - - 72
Ointment and wash for - - 72, 73
MERCURIAL PHYSIC, where necessary - - - 15
Mercurial balls - 16, 47, 82, 153, 154
Solution - - 57
Ointment, instructions for making, and its use, - - 62, 311, 312
MIXTURES, compound, for strains - - - 162
Bracing, for strains - - - 163, 165
MOLTEN-GREASE, description of - - - 137
Symptoms of - - - 138
Treatment and cure of - - 138, 139
In what cases purgatives or cordials are respectively necessary - - 142, 143
MOON-EYES, what - - - - 110
Treatment proper for removing - - 110, 111
NARROW HEELS, cause of - - - - 253
How to be remedied - - 253, 254, 256
NICKING, how to be performed - - - 279, 281
Treatment after - - - 282
OILS, mixed - - - 98, 180
Digestive - - - - 178, 179
Caustic - - - - - 184
Blistering - - - - 185
OINTMENTS, preparation of ointment of nitrated quicksilver - 52

	Page
Ointments, Digestive ointment	103, 182
Black, for gangrene	186
For scratched heels	282
Mercurial, and its use	62, 311, 312
White, how prepared	335
Green ointment	ib.
Marshmallows ointment	336
Oxymel of squills, how prepared	332
Physic, directions for giving to a horse	13
Mercurial physic where necessary	15
Plasters.—Directions for preparing	
Oxycroccum plaster	338
Paracelsus plaster	339
Compound diachylon plaster	ib.
Pleurisy. See Inflammation of the Lungs.	
Poll-evil, what	215
Method of cure	216
Directions for cutting	217
Subsequent treatment	218, 220
Poultices for swellings	102
Powders.—Directions for preparing	
Diapente powder	340
Antimonial powders	ib.
Hiera picra	341, 342
Compound powder of chalk	349
Purging, directions for	9
Purging medicines	11, 12, 14, 16
Recipes for	40, 47, 130, 155, 156
Excessive to check	17
Quarter. See False-quarter.	
Quittor, described	258
Causes of	ib.
Treatment	259, 264
Race-horse, useful drink for	20
Rat-tails, nature and treatment of	238
Ring-bones, what	200
Treatment of	202 and fol.

Page

ROWELLING, in what cases necessary - - - 112, 307
Directions for rowelling - - - 305, 306
RUNNING THRUSH, what - - - - 265
Indications of - - - ib.
Treatment and cure - - 266
SALLENDER, nature of - - - 245
Treatment and cure - - - 245, 246
SAND-CRACKS, treatment and cure of - - 283
SCAB. See CROWN-SCAB.
SCRATCHED HEELS, ointment for - - - 282
SHOEING, remarks on - - - - 1
Art of shoeing, where most required - 2
Patent shoe, no standard to work by - 3
How to ease a horse by shoeing - - 4
Consequences of bad shoeing pointed out - 257
SITFASTS, nature of - - - - 225
Treatment of - - - - 226
SOAP liniment, how prepared - - 340
SPLINTS, nature of - - - 201
Treatment of - - - 202 and fol.
STAGGERS, convulsions, lethargy, epilepsy and vertigo, symptoms of - - - - 77, 79
MAD-STAGGERS - - - - 80
Causes of the staggers - - - 81
Treatment of - - - 82
STAR in the forehead, how to make - - 308, 309, 310
STINGS, of venomous creatures, cures for - - 270, 272
STRAINS, in various parts - - - 161
Symptoms and causes of - - 161, 162
Treatment of - - - 162 and fol.
Astringent for - - - 329
STRANGLES and VIVES, symptoms of - - 99, 100
Treatment of - - 101
STRANGURY, symptoms of - - - - 148
Treatment of - - - 149
SURFEITS, causes of - - - - - 66
Treatment - - - - 67

Page

Syrup of buckthorn, how to prepare - - - 331
Of garlic - - - ib.
Teeth or grinders, diseases of (See Canker) - - 250
Thrush. See Running Thrush.
Tinctures.—Directions for preparing
Tincture of benzoin - - - 342
Friars balsam - - - 343
Tincture of opium - - - 344
Euphorbium - - - 345
Rhubarb - - - ib.
Senna - - - 346
Myrrh - - - 347
Assafœtida - - - ib.
Tumours, directions for curing - - - 65
or Imposthumes, nature of - - 211
Causes of - - 211, 212
Treatment and method of cure 212, 214
Ulcers, in glanded horses, how to manage - - - 53
Fomentation for - - - 63
(in general), causes of - - - 196
Method of curing external ulcers 197, 198
Caustic mixture for cleansing foul ulcers 199
Vertigo. See Staggers.
Vives. See Strangles.
Warbles, what - - - 224
Treatment of - - - 225
Water of acetated litharge, how prepared - - 337
Wind-galls, what - - - 238
Treatment of - - - 239
Windy Colic. See Colic.
Withers, bruises in. See Bruises.
Wolves' Teeth, treatment of - - - 249
Worms, different kinds of - - - - 151
Description of - - - 151, 152
Remedies for - - - 153, 154
Treatment of - - - 155, 156
Wounds in various parts - - - 174
Treatment of - - 175 and fol.

	Page
Wounds, Fresh, management of -	183
In the elbow, stifle joint, &c. - -	188
Treatment of - -	189
In the joints, treatment of - -	192, 193
In the knees, treatment of - -	194
In the feet, treatment of - - -	286, 290
Yellows, or Jaundice, symptoms of - -	129
Treatment of - -	130 and fol.

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